## Official.

#### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Louisville Post-office on August 54, 1882, and which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the Bepart-ment as dead letters.

Cornered to be advertised in the Locurities Corners received to the following rection of the New Postaglics Law, as the Newspaper groved to have by far the largest circulation of any doily paper published in Locisotile.)

See 5. And be 4. Author emacted. That the list of letters remaining unculled for in any Postoffice in any city town or village where said newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in the newspaper, which being issued weekly, or ottener, shall have the largest circulation within the rance of delivery of said office, to be decided by the postmaster as such office.

Liese Postafice Lave, passed March 2d, 1891.]

LADIES LIST,		
A IAMS Miss Sallie	Abbott Mrs Jane All n Mrs Phillis (colo	
BATE Miss (care Jan Barte) Berson Miss Catherine Barbe Miss Lizzle Barba Mrs Elizzbeth Burba Mrs Elizzbeth Burba Mrs Lou Bonn Miss Honorah Bezty Mrs Lou Bonn Miss Letha Jane Barer Miss Hattle	Brewer Miss Carrie Bartlett Mrz bue Foles Mrc Theodocia Brawner Mrs Wing A Burns Miss Louisa Barber Miss Lou A Booth Miss Mary Jane	
COMWELL Miss Bet- tie Costan Miss Cate Oro Miss Jenois Cury Mrs William	Coughtain Miss Kate Cowel Mrs Caroline H Clarke Mrs Edzabeth E Cummings are W A Case y Mrs Mary Croyton Miss Martie	

Cru Mrs Mary Claus Miss Mary Dial Miss Margaret Dayton Miss Catharias Erskine Mrs Priscille

GRASY Mrs Eliza
Graham Mrs C A
Green Mrs Louisa H
Graham Mrs C A
Graham Mrs C A Harris Mise Winnie Ilu, hes Mrs Mary A Howard Miss Cate Hamilton Mrs Sarah A Harris Miss Eugenia Hacker Miss Cathrine OKE Miss Mary E mult Mrs Manie Jost Miss Marty M Hove Mrs Francis A Holges Miss Manda

Holies Miss Mand Hartey Miss Abna Kelly Miss Nannie KELLY Julia Lorg Mrs Melvina Lya Mrs Chas Lee Miss Emma C P Lumm Mrs Sybil LANE Mrs Mary G Long Miss Kate Lews Mrs Caroline Litter Mrs Harriet

Miller Mrs Ann R Moore ailss Annie C te Moff it Miss Elien Monks Miss Mary A Moore Mrs Martha MYERS Mrs O P McConnell Mies Eliza An MCINTIBE Mrs C

O'NEAL Miss Ettle Mrs Isaac Ridge Miss Sarah L

S'ewart Mrs Jane Snyder Mrs Lucy Foires Miss Mary A Facridan Miss Elizabeth Stapicton Kilen R WEENEY Mrs W W Mavage Mrs Jane Sater Mrs Marthury Saughter Mr. Sarah B Weeney Mrs Kate TAYLOR Mise S M Towier Mise Mary E Toul Mise Flor thee Taylor Mrs E J Taylor Mrs E J Triplett Mrs E S Thompson Mrs Mollie E Truer Miss Sarah R Tester Miss Sue Tool El en Thompson Miss Emma Thompson Miss Emma Thompson Miss Amanda

TANSICKLES Miss Corinna YOUNG MISHA

GENTLEMEN'S LIST. Byron (pr. duce dealer) Barker U A Ball Bob, Bullen B H (Jefferson st Barber James Win

Judies Samuel Calvet H A Coleman J A (Camp Jo

Griffin James dray W dirennon James Gouge Joseph Glois Henry Graff Elisha Gram Nelson

Loughborough Jo Laury J C Leamy John Lamb Richard T

Shadburn- George C Showers John L Street Wm C

White John Williams Jonathan Wilson Dr John Howard Wet's Harvey Williams D 1R T

Witeside B

Miller David

Busii Alenza 7 Barenidge O H Baken Dani I Bird E K Clox A W
Corane Barnett
Chan er E O (care John
D Brent-)
Chambers John
Cammings James

Coleman James A Cooper John R Cross Wm Crow Martin DORS! EY M W Dixon Wm H Daws in John Durning Bernard Divine Nathan Dawson Joseph M Davis & Me k ERRINGER John R Fungly James 8 Elnott Dr T D FARRAR John M Fisher Louis Fleid W J Frank'in Wm Fester Dr Fi ke, Knight & Co Frank Willis B Finck John E

GOFF Wm Glass John Glinn John Gist Hen y Garribaldi G Gillegan Dennis HEFFERNAN Mike

Riggins Mike (Camp Jo Harrow John Hambel John Howell G ri Hall Robert E Haveron Philip Hoaglan Alfred Healy John Harrigan Thos C Hill Theodore Howard Papiel Horry Peter JETER John O Jones E D (Cashler)

K NOX John R LUCAS Wm C Leazure John Lewis Dr J B Lampley H D & Co Long Col

MILLETT RE Bli ler S Mitch of N J Mann John Mu len James Mudd L Mears Dr Walker

Movery Frank Mix John P Moorehouse JS McCOWAN S McDowell Jos C McDermott Michael McKay Howard McDonald John W NOE Marshall

OUSLY Shelby O'Hagan Henry E PATTERSON & HEY Phillips Edward Chas D Postlethwaite G L Potter H H Puinam Dr J W Patters on T B Paillies John RICHEV Robert R Reboars J B Russell John A Robarse Lewis Reardon Thomis Ransom John Ryan James Collins Reid Michael Springer Pere Shaw Capt E

SMITH Thee B Springer & Whiteman Saelton Charles C Fand as R P Saltwaren J P Southal Wm TEVIS John H. Talbot: Henry C. TRSHEL Heiry

WADKINS Me Wilson John D Watson James H Webb C N Watta D C

VANCEY Moses MISCELLANEOUS, FRENCH. Mons Francois Prenat Mons Jean Marie

Persons calling for any of the above lette il please say "advertised." au8 dl JOHN J. SPEED. Postmaster.

### COAL! COAL! HAVE for sale, at all times, by the barge and at treatl, and at the lowest market price, best quality PITEBURG GOAL. Also, BEACH BOTTOM OAL at much lower rates. ARELLOGG. Agent, ap14 dt' Third street, near corner of Main.

Do you wish a good Farm in indiana? If so, we offer you 480 acres (prairie) in Jas-per county, for four dollars per acre, cash. Ti-tle indisputable. We have also in other counties, several thousand acres of Land as good and well situated as any in the State. Terms, ten dollors per acre on ten years' time. Write to or see STOTSENBURG & BROWN, New Albans, Indiana,

#### DAILY COURIER.

#### LOUISVILLE:

#### SATURDAY MORNING...... AUGUST 3 To Our Evening Subscribers,

We have heretofore been serving ou Sunday edition to our Evening patrons without additional charge. Since we have enlarged our sheet we cannot afford to do this, and hereafter the SUNDAY COURIER to of tax, receiving a discount of 15 per ean only be had at the clerk's desk or from news-boys. It will not be delivered to regular subscribers after this.

#### Public Speaking.

GOV. MERRIWETHER will address his fellow-citizens at the Sign of the Buck, on the Bardstown turnpike, near the toll gate, Saturday, August 3d, 1861, at early candle light. Other distinguished speakers will be present.

Candidate for the State Senate in the city of Louisville, will speak at the corner at 8 o'clock, at Concert Hall, on Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson. 62

#### Barbecue in Mercer.

A "Grand Barbeque" will be given in Mercer county, near Harrodsburg, on SAT-URDAY, the Sd of AUGUST.

Preparations will be made for ten thouand people.

Addresses will be delivered by Gov. C. S. MOREHEAD, Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS. Capt. WM. SIMMS, Major M'KEE, Hon. JAS. B. CLAY, Hon. A. G. TALBOTT, Hon. JOHN Young Brown, and other distinguished orators.

#### Public Speaking.

S. D. Johnston, candidate for the Legislature in the Fifth and Sixth wards, will address the people at the following times and places at 8 o'clock in the evening

At Concert Hall on Fifth street, Saturday, the 3d of August. Mr. Tevis is respectfully invited to at-

#### Public Speaking. Gov. MERRIWETHER will address the

people of Jefferson county at the following times and places, at 2 o'clock in the evening of each day: At Gillman's, Saturday, the 3d. Mr. Harney is respectfully invited to

#### August Election.

We are requested by Chief of Police Dent to state that the force employed by him will be required to remain at the several precincts all day and suppress all disorderly conduct and interference with the free exercise of the elective franchise. The policemen will not be allowed to meddle with or in any way attempt to bias the vote of a single citizen. They are charged to attend to their special duties and nothing else. If any fraudulent voting shall be attempted the law will be rigidly en-

forced. prating about a "wide spread Union sentiment in the South." The "Union sentiment" in the South is so wide-spread as to be unanimous in the determination to resist invasion, and maintain independence. The New York Zonaves have fully tested the Union sentiment of the South. It has extirpated them.

We have a rumor-not too well anthenticated, however, that the Secessionists have been rising again in Barboursville, Va., and have been driving out Union men.—Cl arly the loyalty of that section of Western Virginia is not yet beyond the neces-sity for Federal "protection."--[Cincinnati

"Federal protection." What is it?-Stealing niggers, burning houses, rapine, and plunder-such protection as "vultures give to lambs."

DEADLY ASSAULT.-We learn from the Western Citizen, Paris, Ky., of the 2d, that John B. Kennedy of that vicinity was assaulted by a negro man with a piece of fence rail, fracturing his skull. The ne
At Charleston all is quiet and a strong fence rail, fracturing his skull. The negro escaped. He is a tall mulatto, about twenty-three years of age.

Chief of Police Dent is determined to use every exertion to secure a peaceable, quiet, fair and orderly election, and we doubt not his efforts will be successful. He should be seconded in these efforts by the good men of all parties.

WARM WEATHER .- Yesterday was the warmest day of the season, though at times a little breeze relieved the intensity of the heat. The thermometer during the day ranged from 90 to 95 in the shade, and in some warm corners it got up to 98.

THE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE. - From the tenor of the election news received sent as guards with the provision trains J. T. G. THE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE. - From the re-election of Gov. Harris by a very large majority, and the the new Constitution and separation by an almost unanimous vote.

#### Preaching at Pewee Valley. at Pewee Valley, Sunday morning, August and that Southern are going up. 4th, at 11 o'clock.

. Painted photographs and pictures of abies are made better and for less mone at Elrod's, No. 409 Main street, than the same class of pictures can be had else-

Gen. Watkins, commander of the Southern forces in Missouri, is a half brother of Henry Clay. He is said to bear a close resemblance to the deceased states-

PRAIRIE GROUSE.-That old and well known establishment, "Walker's Exchange," is now in daily receipt of Young of Willis: Prairie Grouse, which it is needless to say will be served to suit the most fastidious.

WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CART-RIDGES.-We are now manufacturing the above cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep Smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale. WOLF & DURRINGER,

july6 tf Corner of Fifth and Market. See Bland's advertisement. Money loaned on diamonds, &c. Office on Market street, between Third and Fourth.

#### The Provisions of the Tax Bill.

ures of the tax bill which lately passed the House of Representatives at Washington as they are epitomized in the Cincinnati Commercial, a Black Republican paper, in an article in favor of the bill:

 Levies a direct taxamounting to \$30,000,000 levied upon real estate and slaves.
 Collectors not to be appointed until atter passages. after December 1, 1861.

cent. therefor.

4. Such States may offset any claim they hold against the United States in payment

of their quota.

5. All property to be valued at its worth in money October 1, 1861.

The bill contains at great length, a com-

plete provision for the collection of the above tax, by United States agents, throughout the limits of the Union.

That portion of the bill which relates to the collection of an internal excise and impost duty, contains the following provisions:

provisions:

1. Imposes license upon owners of stills for manufacturing spirituous liquors to the amount of 20 cts. per gallon of capacity of still for each month of use; 50 cents per city of Louisville, will speak at the corner of Floyd and Market streets Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock. Also at night (Saturday) for one year. Also on boilers used in place of stills in distilleries, double above amount

orsalis in distinctions, double above amount per gallon of capacity of boiler.

2. Imposes an additional duty of 10 ets. per gallon on all distilled spirits, to be paid by the manufacturer.

3. Imposes a duty of 3 cents per gallon. on all beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquors, to be paid by the manu-

facturer.
4. Impores a duty of one dollar each on gold watches and fifty cents each on silver watches, to be paid annually.

5. Imposes a duty on carriages of every description, including railway carriages, not used exclusively for transportation of freight according to the following valua-

ons, including harness: Not exceeding \$50 a duty of \$1. From \$50 to \$100, a duty of \$4. From \$100 to \$200, a duty of \$8. From \$200 to \$400, a duty of \$16. From \$400 to \$600, a duty of \$22. From \$600 to \$800, a duty of \$30.

From \$500 to \$1,000 a cuty of \$50.

All above \$1,000 a duty of \$50.

All above \$1,000 a duty of \$50.

Payable annually, agreeably to existing condition of carriage on 1st day of January, according to entry of valuation made by

owner.

6. Imposes a yearly duty of 50 ets, on each hundred dollars of bank notes issued for circulation as currency of a denomination of \$10, and upwards, and one dollar on each hundred dollars of a denomination less than \$10. To be paid by the corporation, association, or individual issuing We do hope the people of Kentucky will elect no body to the Legislature who is not unconditionally pledged to resist any

#### attempt to impose the burdens proposed by this bill on the citizens of the State.

The Kanawha Expedition. The following in regard to Kanawha afairs is from the correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette, and our readers can take it for just what it is worth. The 'thousand musket capture" has increased to fifteen hundred already, and by the next report it will be twenty-five hundred:

POINT PLEASANT, Va., July 81. A courier from Gauley's Bridge arrived in town this morning, bringing the intelligence that General Cax had succeeded in getting up with Wise's party at that point on Sunday morning. As soon as our scout were seen intelligence was conveyed to Wise, who beat a precipitate retreat, leav forced.

Ing behind for our use several casks o bacon, 1,500 muskets, a large lot of annualition, tents, and other camp equipage.

In his retreat he has burned all the bridges on the road. He is now reported encamp ed in a stronghold eighteen miles above

Gauley's river.

Col. Tyler succeeded in joining Cox on Sunday. He is now encamped on the opposite side of the river. A halt will be made here for several day to refresh the troops, who are exhausted by their long march, when the two divisions will unite and give Wise another chase. Our men are in good spirits, and anxious to be led into battle immediately. It is reported by a soldier of the 2d Kentucky Regiment. who has just arrived from the camp, that Captain A. G. Jenkins, (ex-Congressman was shot by one of our scouts in the neck and mortally wounded. This news is re and mortally wounded. This news is re-ceived with great joy by the inhabitants of the border. Jenkins is a desperate char-acter, and is held in fear by the whole community. He carries on a sort of guerrilla warfare upon unarmed citizens, and robs them of all they possess. His com-mand is made up of the villains of this section of the country, who are well to proceed from one section of the country to another in surprising short time

Union feeling prevails. Those who were driven away on account of their Union sentiments are returning, and confidence is once more restored. Lewis Roffner, Esq., a member of the late convention at Wheeling, returned to Charleston to-day on the Silver Lake. He will immediately organize Home Guard companies along the Kanawha, and promptly put down all at-

A letter was received here yesterday from Col. Woodraff, directed to his wife, which bore the pass of Capt. Jenkins on it

messenger who brought it reports the Col-onel sate in Richmond.

This little town is all alive with the preparations for war, which are now going on; a train of 75 wagens has just left for the camp. The Ducieth, with 50 wagens and camp. The Dudletti, with 50 wagons and 100 horses, has just arrived. They will be forwarded immediately. We have about 400 troops encamped here, and they are sent as guards with the provision trains.

Rev. Dr. Hoyr, will peach in the Church that United States are steadily going down,

The Stock market is heavy and prices are generally lower, with an increased disposition on the part of holders to realize. The closing prices at the First Board to-day compared with the latest previous sales, show the following changes:

SECOND BOARD. 2,000 U. S. 6's '81 coupon.... 7,000 . . . do. 9,000 U. S. 5's '74 coupon 5,000 Tres 6 p. ct. two years....

. 96% BATTLE FIELD SCENE.-We take the following from the last Washington letter

Early in the action he (Lieut. Ash) was called from his horse by an acquaintance who leaned against a tree with his leg hanging helpless at his side, the bone shattered by a rifle ball; and, with the bowie knife in his belt, he was obliged to referent the effect of the property of the state of the same of bowie knife in his belt, he was obliged to perform the office of surgeon. Severing the limb, he bound it up with such bandages as they could make from their own dresses, and then dragged the fainting man to a spot where other wounded sol-diers were awaiting medical assistance. Later in the day, he officiated in the same was for a man whose hand was shattered.

Mr. Editor: Many of your readers in Kentucky will remember the gentlement whose name appears above, he having been a number of years a member of the Louisville Conference, and was stationed at Greenville, Morganfield, Henderson, Bards-town, and Shelby street in Louisville, and was also presiding elder of the Smithland

was also presiding elder of the Smithland District.

No one ever suspected James I. Ferree of being an Abolitionist in Kentneky, but a residence of a few years in Illinois has wrought a wonderful change in his views of "the peculiar institution."

Mr. Ferree is chaplain to a regiment of troops at Cairo, from which place he writes to the Chicago Christian Advocate. The following is clipped from his letter of June 19:

following is clipped from his letter of June 19:

Quite a little stir has been created here by the arrival of some of the new articles of "contraband of war." One specimen, not "a solitary horseman," as G. P. R. James hath it, but a solitary darkey in a solitary skiff landed within the camp lines about a week ago and created quite a contention among the boys as for whose use he should be appropriated after confiscation. I don't know how they setting that, but I saw the darkey cooking for one of the neesses in the 10th regiment, with a look and air that indicated any thing but a desire to return to "the normal condition of his race." Three more of the same sort came into campa few days ago, and I am sorry to say were delivered up to a man who claimed them as his slaves, because he was from Kentucky! Kentucky, for sooth! She has practically rebelled in not responding to the requisition of the President for troops, and is along the avowed Rebells far more effectually than she could possibly do if she had boldly seceded; and yet because her authorities have not passed an ordinance of secession, the troops that enlisted to pu, down a rebellion gotten up in the interest of slavery must return men as property, in atterviolation of reason, conscience, humanity, and the Bibte.

Dr. Hammer, of St. Louis, Lieutenant Colo-

down a rebellion gotten up in the interest of slavery mast return men as property, in after ciolation of reason, conscience, humanity, and the Bible.

Dr. Hammer, of St. Louis, Lieutenent Colonel of Schuttner's regiment, at Bird's Point, does the matter up were to me notion. A package of "contraband," done up in a black skin, accaped from a noted secessionist, some twenty miles distant in Missouri, came into Camp Lyon, and asked protection of Colonel Hammer, then in command, which the Colonel promised, and to this both he has faithfully kept it, notwithstanding his Colonel on his return from St. Louis advised giving him up, and Mr. Bird came, and in the name of the owner demanded him. All honor to Colonel Hammer; may he hold out as ke has begue. There is no use in stepping sofily sround this question. THE EXISTENCE OF SLAVERY IS THE CAUSE OF OUR PRESENT TROUBLE, AND WE WILL BE THE MOST CONSULMATE FOOLS THAT EVER THE SUN SHONE UPON IF WE SUFFER THIS WAR TO END UNTIL BY SOME MEANS, DIRBOT OR INDIRECT, THE ACCURSED THING IS WIPED OUT! In fact, the only solution of the question, consistent with humanity, is to let the slaves know that as soon as they get within the lines of a Federal campthey are forces free, for in that case they will not stop to nurder anybody, but will achieve their freedom by the use of their heels, and not by use of implements of death. After the war is over, those men who have not compromised their lovalty can be compensated for their loss, and those who have may be thankful to escape with their necks.

God has placed before as an open door, but if we fail to go in thereat, we may knock when it is too late. Sound it through all the land, educate the people up to the duty of the hour, and let them not only sustain the Administration in their approval of Gen. Batler's decision, treating escaped slaves as "contraband of war," but let the people compel the au horities to "stand firm" in that position, and follow it to its legitlemate consequences.

The above extract speaks for itself,—

hospitality and beneficence he shared in other days, and whom he delighted to other days, and whom he delighted to stopped to give water to the wounded and honor as brethren beloved in the Lord, rifle the dead, it seems that the 8th cut to what have we to expect of men who never pieces the 6th Massachusetts, half demollived in the South, and who have had only

an abolition education? May we not expect extermination itself?

I was pleased with your pointed but kind reply to the "Wandering Friar" at Elizabethtown. The "Wanderer" will remember the "elevated heights of picty" attained by his friend, and from which he

attained by his friend, and from which he looked down upon all who, like the humble son of Ethiopia, were trying to serve God after their own "poor ignorant manner."

Mr. Ferree suggests "that after the war is over, those men who have not compromized their loyalty can be compensated for their loss." "Thereby hangs a tale." Mr. Ferree's father-in-law is a large slareholder in Union county, Ky., and has not "compromised his loyalty." Hence the anxiety of this conscientions negrostealing chaptain for the Government to compensate loyal slaveholders for their loss. He expects the compensation to his father-in-law will ultimately jingle to the tune of several thoutimately jingle to the tune of several thousand dollars in his own plous pocket.
LOUISVILLE.

#### Cause of General Butler's Inactivity.

There is a general disposition to sneer at Gen. Butler's inactivity and want of defin-Gen. Butler's inactivity and want of definite action. The telegraph informs us that he has taken a few sloops, &c. This, and such like enterprises, is about all he can undertake. He has nothing but the nucleus of an army, which is daily growing less by the departure of three months' men. This army, small as it is, is so badly provided for that it is in no condition whatever to take the field. Gen. Butler, who is a man full of courage, energy, and ardor, remarked to a visitor a few days since: "I have in and about the fortress something short of ten thousand men. Two thousand of these (Massachusetts three months' men) leave for home during the present week. Two thousand more must be substracted as necessary to garrison the forweek. Two thousand more must be substracted as necessary to garrison the fortress. Fifteen hundred will be used up in the various camp labors, and what force is there remaining with which to take the field? Furthermore, I have not a single field gun at the forcess. Until lately I had no horses to draw a gun or to mount the officers. The howitzer used at Big Bethel 100 horses, has just arrived. They will be forwarded immediately. We have about 400 troops encamped here, and they are sent as gnards with the provision trains.

J. T. G.

Northern Stocks Down and Southern Stocks Up.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of Wednesday, thus notes the fluctuations of the stock market, by which it will be seen that When the proper forces and means of putting them in the fieldare given the General, that he will do something worthy of honorable mention.—[Cor. Boston Journal.]

They were one of the two companies that took Fort Palaski. When there was a riot expected in Savannah, early in the year, they were called out to quell it, with another corps. Their whole history is one of heroism.—First to seek peril, they have proved in their sad fite how nobly they can endure it arrively on the defensive." We feel sure that when the proper forces and means of putting them in the fieldare given the General, that he will do something worthy of honorable mention.—[Cor. Boston Journal.] For Texas.

The following is a correct list of the persons composing Capt. Alonzo Ridley's company, which left Dykeville, Warner's ranch, San Diege county, on the 28th of

June, for Texas: James Parker, Lieut, E. B. Dudley goons, U.S. A. William Campbell, Jos. N. Chandler,

Riley, late 4th Intantry, U. S. A., James Craig, Alonzo Ridley, Lieut. A. Shoaf, late 4th Infant-James Craig,
James D. Darden,
John J. Dillard,
Carman Frazee,
Thomas Stonehouse,
William Skinner,
Thomas Smith ry, U. S. A., George W. Gilt, Cyrus K. Holman Dillon Jordan, William M. Jones, Thomas Smith, Francis M. Taylor, Lient. M. Wickliffe, Hugh May.

late 9th Infautry, Is IT TRUE ?- The following is from the Hartford (Conn.) Times, and we are inclined to think the charge is true:

own dresses, and then dragged the fainting man to a spot where other wounded soldiers were awaiting medical assistance. Later in the day, he officiated in the same way for a man whose hand was shattered, cutting off two fingers with the same bowie knife and binding the wounds roughly up.

It is charged by some war papers that the suppression of the truth about the buttle was done by the Secretary of War, for the purpose or saving a large sum of money in the purpose of during the brief interval in which the country remained in ignorance of the reality.

#### [From the Nashville Christian Advocate.] The Eighth Georgia Regiment in the Buttle at Stone Bridge.

The following graphic description of scenes on the battle field, and the gallant conduct of the Eighth Georgia Regiment, was written for the Richmond Dispatch, by a gentleman who participated in the fierce

was written for the Richanond Dispatch, by a gentleman who participated in the fierce conflict of the 21st of July:

On Thursday, the 18th inst., about 2 P. M., this Regiment left Winchester for Manasses, under command of Lieut. Colonel Montgomery Gardner. Colonel Battow had been for some weeks acting Brigadier-General of a Brigade, consisting of the 7th, 8th, 2th and 11th, Georgia Regiments, and a battalion of Kentuckians.

The 8th marched 27 miles over the mountains, fording the Shenandooh, to Piedmont on the Manassas Gap Railroad, arriving there about 12 M., Friday. The march was fatiguing in the extreme. After a delay of a few hours they left for Manassas on the cars, and a slow, tedious ride brought them to this point late Saturday morning. They marched three and a half miles to camp in the woods, without tents, and without food. Early next morning they were endered to the fight, where they arrived after a circuitous, wearisome, and at times double quick tramp of between ten and twelve miles.

Breathless, tired, faint and footsore, the gallant fellows were eager for the affray.

They were first ordered to support Pen

gallant fellows were eager for the affray.

They were first ordered to support Pen dleton's Virginia Battery, which they did amid a furious storm of grape from the enemy's. Inactive as they were, compelled to be under this fire, they stood cool and

to be under this fire, they stood cool and unflurried.

They were finally ordered to charge Sherman's Battery. To do this it was necessary to cross an intervening hollow, covered by the enemy's fire, and establish themselves in a thicket flanking the enemy's battery. They charged in a manner that elicted the praise of Gen. Johnston.

Gaining the thicket, they opened upon the enemy. The history of warfare probably affords no instance of more desperate fighting than took place now. From three sides a fierce, concentrated, murderous, unceasing volley poured in upon this devoted and heroic "six hundred" Georgians. The enemy appeared upon the hill by the thousand. Between six and ten regiments were visible. It was a hell of bullet-rain in that fatal grove. The ranks were cut down as visible. It was a hell of bullet-rain in that fatal grove. The ranks were cut down as grain by a scythe. Whole platoons melted away as if by magie. Cool, unflinching and stubborn, each man fought with gallantry, and a stern determination to win or die. Not one faltered. Col. Bartow's horse was shot under him. Adjutant Branch fell, mortally wounded. Lieut. Col. Gordner dropped with a shattered leg. The officers moved from rank to rank, from man to man, cheering and encouraging the brave fellows. Some of them took the muskets of the dead and began coolly firing at the enemy.

It was an appalling hour. The shot whistled and tore through trees and bones.

whistled and tore through trees and bones. whistled and tore through trees and bones. The ground became literally paved with the fallen. Yet the remnant stood composed and unquailing, carefully loading, steadily aiming, unerringly firing, and then quietly looking to see effect of their shots. Mere boys fought like veterans—unexcited, save with that stern "white heat," dameless exhiberation, that battle gives to have suritis.

From the account of the enemy

ished the Rhode Islanders, and made deadly havoc among the Regulars.

But a horribic mistake occurred at this point. Their own friends taking them for the enemy, poured a fatal fire upon their mutilated ranks.

At length they withdrew from the fight.

Their final rally was with some sixty men of the six hundred they took in. Bılaklava tell no more heroic tale than this: "Iuto

An organization of two or six years standing, they were the favorite corps of Savannah. Colonel Bartow had long been Captain and was idolized by them, while he had a band of sons in them. It is supposed that his deep grief at the mutilation of his boys caused him to expose his life more recklessly, then were recklessly. Hen were recklessly. more recklessly than was necessary. He wished to die with them, if he could not

ward, until it is ended, or they are completely annihilated.

After the gallant 8:h had retired with
but a fragment, Col. Bartow, by General
Beanregard's order, brought up the 7th
Georgia, exclaiming, in reply to Col. Gartrell, of the 7th, who asked him where
they should go—" Give me your flag, and
I wilt tell you."

Leading them to their stand amid a terrible fire, he posted the regiment fronting

beading them to their stand amid a terrible fire, he posted the regiment fronting the enemy, and exclaimed in those eloquent tones so full of high feeling that his friends ever expected from him—"Gen. Beauregard says you must hold this position, and, Georgians, I appeal to you to hold it."

hold it."

Regardless of life, gallantly riding amid the hottest fire, cheering the men, inspiring them with his fervent courage, he was shot in the heart, and fell from his horse. They picked him up. With both hands clasped over his breast, he raised his head and with a God-like effort, his eye glittering in its last gleam with a blazing light, he said, with a last heroic flash of his lofty spirit, "They have killed me, but, boys, NEVER give up the field,"—emphasizing the "never" in his peculiar and stirring manner, that all who know him will so feelingly recall.

Thus perished as noble a soul as ever breathed. He will long live in remem-brance. He met the fate he most wished brance. He met the fate he most wished—the martyred patriot's grave. He was a pure patriot, an able statesman, a brilliant lawyer, a chivalric soldier, a spotless gentleman. His imperious scorn of littleness was one of his leading characteristics. His lofty patriotism will consign his name to an immortal page in this country's history.

#### WAR ITEMS.

MORE TROOPS.

The 13th regiment of Massachusetts olunteers arrived in New York, Tuesday, n their way to join Gen. Banks' command. They number 1,000 men, dressed in blue miforms, and carrying the Enfleid rifle,-Ninety-five horses, twenty baggage wagons, one two horse, and eight one horse ambulances, accompany them. Four of the companies are from Boston, (the old City Guard) two from Marlbore, and one each from Stoneham, Westborough. Roxbury and Natick.

COLONBLE TO BE COURT-MARTIALED. A Washington letter-writer states that four Colonels in the Bull Run fight are to be court-martialed. One is charged with taking refuge behind a stump during the fight; a second with seeking safety in the rear of a haystack, and the last two with making a precipitate flight from the battlefield on the same horse, while their regiments were engaged fighting.

THE FIRING OF THE CONFEDERATE ARTIG A correspondent of the New York Trioune, (one of the Seventy-ninth Regi-

ment,) describing the late battle, remarks : First of all we observed what had been First of all we observed what had been all day conceded—toe deadly accuracy of the Confederate artillery. Scarce a shot failed to bring down its horse, man or guncarriage. As one regiment—I think the Brooklyn 14th—was advancing to the charge, a shot from a rifled cannon brought down the flag, color guard and all. It was seized instantly by other hands, and born rapidly on. Whenever the men would lie down under the slope of a hill to screen them from the withering fixe of the hattehem from the withering fire of the batte ries, the gunners would get their range so accurately that the balls and shells would come skinming over the hilf-side, not six inches from the ground, alighting in the hoilow, amid a nest of cronehing soldiers. Many and many a poor feilow was killed while lying on his face, or in a gully to avoid the shot.

Speaking of a charge made by the Federal troops on a battery, the writer says : Numbers of our men went down as the hurricane of iron swept by us, and it was with no little difficulty that we could close with no little difficulty that we could close up the line so as to charge effectively. Soon this terrible gulf was passed, and our men charge i up the hill with renewed vigor. The Confederates waited until we appeared above the brow of the hill, and then poured such a volley upon us as decimated the regiment in an instant. Scores of men fell forward on their faces with a peculiar supine motion, as a wave falls forward on a beach. Capt. Brown being in advance, and seeing the Confederates running from their guns to the cover of the trees, rushed forward, waving his sword. trees, rushed forward, waving his sword, and snoated, "Now boys, raily." Scarcely were the words from his lips when a rifle bullet pierced him through the neck; at the same instant a cannon ball entered his side, and he fell to the earth, pinned as it was to the grant of the carth, pinned as it was to the grant of the same instant of the same instant of the grant of th

tion in their approval of Gen. Butler's decision. It with a specific the people compel the au horities to its legitlmate consequences.

The above extract speaks for itself.—Former friends in Kentucky will read it with a mazement. If James I. Ferree, after so short a residence in Illinois, has become so thoroughly abolitionized as to approve of negative slave to his master in Kentucky as an "utter violation of reason, conscience, humanity and the Bible," and advocate the making of the war against the South an abolition crusade to "wipe out" abvery, which he stigmatizes as "an accursed thing," thus robbing many persons whose hospitality and beneficence he shared in the stage of the war against the South an abolition crusade to "wipe out" abvery, which he stigmatizes as "an accursed thing," thus robbing many persons whose hospitality and beneficence he shared in the stage of the having lost several of its best efficers. A general retreat then commenced.

Col. Cameron, who had succeeded in rallying the men twice, seemed parallyzed at this new reverse—the sword which he had been waving dropped from his hand—he stood a moment looking at the retreating mass, some of the men still obstinately firing, and on one of his Lieutenants coming down from the front of the battery to ask advice about the wounded officers, he turned suduenly toward nim, faced the battery, and the same instant a Minie bul-let pierced his breast. He tell without a groan. After his fall the rout became com-

LATEST FROM HARPER'S FERRY. Passengers by the ears Monday evening confirm the previous report that General Banks had evacuated Harper's Ferry, and crossed over to the Maryland Heights.—
One regiment, however, was still at Harper's Ferry, ready to leave at the earliest

Gen. Banks had made Sandy Hook his headquarters, and his command was busily engaged in planting cannon and otherwise fortilying Eagle Rocks on the Maryland

Heights.
About 150 men of the First Massachu setts regiment were stationed at the Point of Rocks. Confederate pickets could be seen across the river, not far from Harper's Ferry, but nothing was positively known of the approach of the Southern army.

Gen. Banks' army now does not, probably exceed 20,000 men.

The First Wiscons's Regiment, under

Col. Starkweather, is guarding this river at and above Monocacy Junction. They had a brush with the enemy's cavalry on Saturday, killing two and capturing sever-al of their horses. The entire force under Gen. Banks cross

ed the Potomac to the Maryland side yes-terday, except the Second Massachusetts, which remains at the Ferry as a guard. which remains at the Ferry as a guard. This movement was in consequence of the indefensible character of this place. The army now liles encamped in pleasant Valley, in an around Sandy Hook, in a strong position, two miles from here. Seveal regiments have arrived here to replace those whose times has expired. The Second Rhode Isaland Buttery has arrived to take the place of the First, whose term expired. the place of the First, whose term expires on the 2d of August. The 12th and 16th Indiana Regiments have also arrived.—

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army has ordered all the available batteries of U. S. Artillery, now at Harrisburg, Pa., and e'sewhere in that State, to the line of the

S. Artillery, now at Harrisburg, Pa., and e'sewhere in that State, to the line of the Potomac.

An immense quantity of army ammuninition arrived at Washington on Monday. It consisted of over 20,000 pounds of shot and shell, 40,000 musket and pistol cartridges, 75,000 of eight Columbiad shell, besides several wagon loads of artillery harness. Notwithstanding this large drait on the Pittsburgh Arsenal, there is also a great supply of all sorts of ball on hand.

The Navy Department has not decided what it will do with the sailors and officers who refused to take the oath of allegiance on board the gunboat Seminole at Philadelphia, on Monday, when that vessel was sailing to join the blockade. These persons are now on the receiving ship Princeton.

The U. S. storeship Supply sailed yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the blockade squadron.

We learn from an official report that the number of muskets and rifies likely to be issued from the U. S. Arsenals during the year 1861, supposing the present business to be kept up, will be over a million. Since Inauguration Day, 323 668 pieces have been given out to regulars and volunteers.

The clipper bark Gemsbok, of Boston, has been purchased by the Government for blockading purposes.

The War Department has sent officers to Boston to put the forts in the harbor of that city in a proper defensive condition.—Fort Warren is to be made very formidable.

FROM OLD POINT AND FORTRESS MONEOR. The steamer Louisiana, Captain Cannon. crived yesterday morning from Old Point Comfort, and brought some intelligence vicinity.

vicinity.

On Sunday General Magruder sent a fing of truce to Gen. Butler, with a demand to evacuate Newport News within twenty-four hours, or he would shell it. Immediately preparations were made for defense, and the sloop of war Dule, and the steamer Minnessota were sent up to select steamer Minnesson were sent up to assist the batteries at the Pointaginst the assault. Gen. Magruder is represented as having fifteen thousand troops, with plenty of attillers and cavality.

ifficen thousand troops, with plenty of artillery and cavalry.

On the evacuation of Hampton by the Federal troops the stores were all broken open, and every thing portable carried off. What could not be conveniently removed was destroyed, and the town was left a perfect wreck. The work of destruction is said by those who came up on the Louisiana to have been done by the Naval Brigade.—[Richmond Dispatch.

MARROW ESCAPES. The Hartford Cornet Band, says the Courant, lost all their instruments. The bass drum was completely riddled with balls. Mr. ——, the drummer, strapped the drum to his back and ran with the mul-

the drum to his back and ran with the multitude, in the retreat from Bull's Run, and three or four Confederates fired at him repeatedly, riddling the drum, but fortunately missing the drummer. Mr. King, the leader, received a bullet on the tip of his right elbow. He was standing behind a big tree for protection, and, in resting against it, one elbow slightly projected—just far enough to permit a Confederate bullet to graze it, without hitting the bone. He was also hit by a bullet on the pocket, but his metalic mouth-pieces for the instruwas also he by a biliter on the pocket, but his metalic mouth pieces for the instruments, being in that pocket, took the whole force of the ball and saved his life. They were battered, and he was bruised by the force of the ball. He brings home a Confederate snare-drum as a trophy. His son was hart by being run over, in the retreat, by a gan corrigge.

by a gun carriage.

The flag-staff of the Regimental State color was shot off as the troops retreated from the field. THE ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH-MOVE

MENTS OF THE CONFEDERATES. HARPER'S FERRY, July 29 -Advices from HARPER'S FERRY, July 29—Advices from Winchester and Charleston say that none of Gen. Johnston's troops had returned thither up to Sunday noon. One regiment of Loudon county volunteers have returned to Leesburg from Manassas, and it is thought that as many as two more are on their way from Manassas to that point.—Gen. Johnston is understood to be still at Manassas. Gen. Lee has been assigned to the command on the Upper Potomac, in place of Gen. Wise, and Gen. Garnett, deceased, with orders to unite their columns and fall upon Gen. Rosencranz, the successor of Gen. McClellan. essor of Gen. McClellan.

#### THE BLACK HORSE CAVALRY.

It is now known beyond a vestige of doubt that but nine of the company of Captain Ashby, of Alexandria, which formed a portion of the Black Horse Cavalry were killed and as many wounded. In the town of Alexandria there are but two hundred will be a supported to the company of the c dred civilians, and six thousand soldiers, yet the glater are in dread of the former constantly. The trees upon Captain Ashby's farm (Shuter's Hill) have all been leveled and the place occupied by the troops.— Upon the clearing they have posted two pieces of cannon which are pointed to-wards the town to be used should the citi-

SALE OF THE CONFEDERATE PRIZES. The C. S. Marshal sold at public outery

on Saturday, the following named prizes captured by our privateers, at the sums opposite their names: Schooner Mermald......\$8,300 Schooner Folia 1,400
Schooner Etla 1,050
The 1,500 sacks of salt, cargo of the ship
Milan, were sold at \$1 56c per sack.—[N.

### O. Bee, July 29.

LATHAM'S BATTERY. A correspondent of the Lynchburg Re-A correspondent of the Lynchedry Republican writes that "God never made a braver man than Capt. Gray Latham." He noticed him frequently in the battle, and says the Latham Battery saved the 28th Regiment, (Preston's.) He believes they did as much or more execution than the famous Washington Battery. He saw one shot from Latham's Battery kill 40 men.— This is the testimony of one competent to judge, and not connected with the Battery or any of its members.

THE DEADLY RIFLE. The returns of "killed and wounded" at the battle of Bull Run are necessarily imthe battle of Bull Run are necessarily imperfect, but enough have been received to show that the losses among Federal officers, especially "commissioned" ones are much larger in proportion to their number than those among privates. The killed are 2 Coloneis, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 2 Majors, 16 Captains, and 7 Lieutenants; and the wounded, 2 Acting Major-Generals, 8 Colonels, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 3 Majors, 16 Captains, and 33 Lieutenants.

CAPT. RIPPETOE'S COMPANY. Among the killed in the battle of Manas Among the killed in the basic of standards as was Robert Newman, Esq., formerly one of the editors of the Front Royal (Va.) Gazette. He was a member of Capt. Rippetoe's company. Some twenty or more of this gallant company were killed and wounded. Capt. Rippetoe's escape was miraculous, his sword and belt being shot

#### The Valley Sentinel says that out of some four hundred Botetourt men upon the field, young Calvin Utz is the only one that is certainly known to have been killed. He

THE BOTETOURT TROOPS.

was struck in the head by a fragment of a shell. COLONEL BLZEY. This officer, who behaved so gullantly at Monassas, has been commissioned as a Brigadier General by President Davis. Col. Reese, writing to the Knoxville Register, says that immediately after the battle, Gen. Beauregard meeting with Col. Elexy, said to him: "Sir, you are the Blucher of the day, and have turned the tide of battle."

The Government has receptly purchased in this city the following steamers and tugboats to be converted into gua-boats: the James Adger, Valley City, Stars and Scripes, James Putnem, Satellite, Augusta, and Alabama.—[M. Y. Post, July 30.

PURCHASE OF STEAMERS FOR THE GOVERN

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimere Exchange, under date of the 29th ult., thus details more atrocities of the Federals: Mrs. W. Greenwood was shot dead in

Mrs. W. Greenwood was shot dead in Alexandria on Saturday by a soldier. On the same day, at the same place, Mr. Arch-ibald Wilson was murdered by a soldier. Such occurrences are not isolated, but wit-nessed every day. I do not deem that such was informed by a reliable gentleman that another female, named Murphy, had been murdered at the same place by a soldier on Saturday.

It is said that Gen. Schenek challenged Gen. Tyler, of Connecticut, on Thursday, for speaking disrespectfully of the Onio troops.—[Cin. Com. THE ABOLITION WAR .- The New York

Times says: The most natural way to put an end to a The most natural way to put an ead to a controversy is to remove the cause of it, and since the war has resulted from the refusal of the slavery propagandists to submit to the laws, the obvious and certain cure for the political malady is the abolition of slavery. The Government will be slow in adopting this radical mode of treatment, but the public mind is rapidly ripening to the conclusion that no other will prove effectual. If undertaken at all, it should be done with a strong hand.

Main Street, four doors below Third.

LOUISVILLLE

SATURDAY MORNING .. .. AUGUST 3.

STATE RIGHTS TICKET, For State Senate. JEFF. BROWN.

For House of Representatives from FIRST DISTRICT—T. E. C. BRINLY, SECOND DISTRICT—JAMES RUDD. THIRD DISTRICT—S. D. JOHNSTON. FOURTH DISTRICT—JOHN JOYES.

For Legislature from Jefferson Co. DAVID MERRIWETHER.

Extra Courier. Our EXTRA Courier has been issued.

1. Breckipridge's great speech in the

United States Senate. 2. Vallandingham's great speech in the House of Representatives.

3. Judge Logan's able opinion. 4. Constitution of the Confederate

Price \$1 50 per 100 dopies, or \$10 pe 1.000. Orders from the country must stat whether we must forward by mail or ex press. If by mail, one cent per copy must be sent in addition to prepay postage.

Gleaming Banners, Guistening Bayo nets, and Martial Music.

The gleaming banner, the glistening bayonets, and the martial music, and in deed all that meets the eye or car upon this tented field, admonish the that with you at least the argument is exhaus-

Thus spoke the pet orator of the Lincolnites, JOE HOLT, to the Abolition troops at the camp near Jeffersonville, Ind., the

And truly may the same language be ap plied to the North; for the gleaming ban ners, and glistening bayonets, and martial music of the armies of the Administration have silenced argument, and closed the ears of the people to the appeals of reason or bound the hands and manacled the limbs of those who fain would hearken to the voice of patriotism and heed the wail of expiring liberty.

The Congress meet, not to consider the state of the country and to deliberate upon the affairs of the nation, but, amid the gleaming banners, and the glistening bayonets, and the martial music of an hundred thousand armed men, sworn to obey the President and the officers he may commission over them, to register the commands o the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, to do his bidding, to sanction his usurpations, to aid him in crushing out the liberties of the people.

A fragment of the State Convention of Missouri assemble in obedience to the commands of the present military masters of that State; and their action, the most extraordinary ever recorded, is taken while lorg lines of soldiers, with gleaming banners, glistening bayonets, and martial music, are drawn up in sight of the capitol, ready to hang and quarter any member who might prove himself a traitor by refusing to betray his constituents and con sent to the sacrifice of his country.

The Legislature of Maryland is in session and the telegraph, Northern authority, tells us that Gen. DIX, with his legions of gleaming banners, and glistening bayonets, and strains of martial music, is looking after them!

The people of the North would listen to no argument when they could have done so; they shut their cars to the soleme warning of Mr. FILLMORE in 1856; they were deaf to the earnest appeals of the Louisville Journal in 1860 when it told them that Mr. LINCOLN was a soldier in the cause of the Higher Law and would if elected trample under foot "the laws of the land and the decisions of all the tribunals of the land;" they heeded not the remonstrances, the entreaties, the prayers, the arguments of the best and wisest men of the country who predicted all we are suffering as the consequence of the policy to which they were committing themselves; and now, when ruin, devastation, and death are in the land,-and when want, and misery, and despair are in the homes of our people,and when the wail of sorrow and anguish accompanies the electric flash that communicates the sad details of Vienna, and Bethel, and Manassas, and Springfield, from the Atlantic to the Pacific-now they cannot listen to argument, for the voice of reason is not heard above the strains of martial music which go up from three hundred regimental bands and is drowned in the clangor of arms, and the rattle of musketry, and the roar of artillery.

Yes, "argument is exhausted." The work of death must go on. Other fields of slaughter must be piled mountains high with the dead bodies of our countrymen. Other homes must be darkened and other hearts must be broken. The groans of the dying and the frantic shricks of the widow and the orphan as they learn the fate of their loved and lost protectors, is music to their ears. The despair of the unemployed laborer as he sees the last piece of meat in his kitchen taken from his starving babes to pay the oppressive taxes imposed on him by the Government moves not their stony hearts nor causes them to pause in their wicked and ruinous work. They only shout, "the time for argument is past," and drive on their hideous juggernaut crushing beneath its ponderous wheels the peace, the hopes, and the happiness of a nation! And for what?

That the best Government the world ever saw may be destroyed-that the best Constitution ever framed by men may be subverted-that the freest people on earth may be enslaved—that a despotism may be established at Washington and such men as LINCOLN, SEWARD, and HOLT arrayed in purple and fine linen and clothed with the power which of right belongs to the

people. We tell these men that though they may

cheated by the specious promises of such men as Mr. Holt; but the gleaming banners, and glistening bayonets, and martial music of the army of invasion and subjugation will open their eyes and their ears, they will heed the arguments to which they have been deaf, and with stout hearts and strong arms they will teach the royal ambassador and his august master that while they may be deceived by the arts and management of demagogues, and cheated by the false pledges of their leaders, they will never consent to substitute force for reason, bayonets for ballots, but will defend their liberties, and, if need be, pour out their hearts' blood for the protecion of their free institutions and the supremacy of law and justice and right.

No Compromise to be thought of—No Peace Proposals to be Entertained —The War to be Continued Regaraless of Consequences.

At the last regular session of the Congress, proposition after proposition for a compromise of the difficulties between the sections was proposed by Southern Senators and Representatives or by those from the North who did not act with the Black Republican party; but they were rejected, promptly, scornfully, disdainfully rejected by the sectional majority which is now de stroying the country, and trampling the life-blood out of the Constitution, whose voice then was, "No concession," "No compromise," "Nothing but the submis sion of the South."

Mr. CRITTENDEN proposed a compre mise which was absolutely so unjust to the South that it was scarcely thought pos sible by Northern men that Southern Ren resentatives would consider it at all; but such was the desire of the Southern people and the Southern States for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of peace that every Southern Senator and Representative in Congress either agreed to it, or said they would do so if the North would accept it.

Bat it was in vain! Mr. CRITTENDEN's compromise was defeated by Northern

Then the peace conference proposition was introduced-a proposition which, however acceptable it might have proved to a class of Southern politicians, would not have been received by the people of the South-a proposition which really conceded almost all the Southern States had contended for, and yielded almost all the Abolitionists had to that time demanded; and such was the determination of the Free States to assert their power and gain a position from which they could advance to the abolition of slavery, that even that TARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS shell proposition was ignominiously kicked out

the party of which Lincoln was and is the head. No compromise would then be listen

ed to. Obtaining power, these madmen inaugur ated a war to annihilate the sovereignty of the States, and to assert the power of whole Confederacy to do whatsoever might gardless of Constitutional limitations and of the rights of the minority.

This is the real object of the war; and and the rights of the States would perish, and a absolutism, unlimited in its powers, would be established where the Republic once towered in its grandeur and glory, the wonder, the admiration, and the hope of the world.

That wer is no relentlessly, its originators apparently being possessed of an evil spirit that prompts them to continue their work of devastation and ruin despite the lessons of Vienna, Bethel, Manassas, Carthage and Springfield.

The people of the whole country are be ing crushed beneath the terrible burdens of the war, and a peace party is rallying around the Constitution, and protesting feebly and vainly yet earnestly against the stupendous folly of their masters; and the leaders of this party, with a heroism worthy of the glorious old Romans whose names are immortal, have stood up in Congress and given utterance to the wishes of those they represent in words that will be read and quoted by freemen yet unborn.

But the majority despotlsm that is driving the country with fearful speed to utter, hopeless, and irretrievable ruin, shut their ears to every patriotic warning and harden their hearts against the voice of entreaty and supplication; and it is made treason to propose any plan by which the the blessings of peace be restored to the

country. The other day Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered some resolutions looking to the appointment of a joint commission from the North and the South, to meet in Louisville, with a view to an agreement upon amendments to the Constitution upon which the Union coulà be restored.

But the LINCOLN majority don't want peace-they don't want the Union restored -and they refused by a vote of 85 to 45 to allow it to be considered even!

The following is a copy of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Cox, and the report of the proceedings thereon, as we find them in the New York papers of Tues-

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce the following:
"WHEREAS, It is the part of rational be-

ings to terminate their difficulties by ra-tional means, and inasmuch as the differ-ences between the United States authorities and the eleven secoded States have resulted in a state of war, characterized by bitter hostility and extreme atrocity, and although the party in the seceding States are guitty of breaking the National Union and resisting the lawful authority, yet be it "Resolved, That while we make increased efforts by our Army and Navy to maintain the integrity and stability of this Govern-ment, the common laws of war, those maxims of humanity, moderation and hon-or, which are a part of the international code, ought to be observed by both parties, and a stronger reason exists for such observance between two nations, inasmuch as the incensed parties have a common an. cestry, history, presperity, glory, Government and Union, and are now unhappily engaged in lacerating their common coun-

try. "Second, That there ought to be left open as between two nations the same means for preventing the war being carried to outrageous extremity, and there ought also in the interest of civilization to be left open some means for the restoration of peace and the Union.

"Third: That to this end the restoration of reace and the Union on the basis of

We tell these men that though they may succeed for a time in dazzling the eyes of the people with gleaming banners and glistening bayonets—may succeed for a time in drowning argument, and silencing the voice of reason and judgment and patriotism in the music of their regiments, and the roar of their guns, the still small voice heard now even in the North pleading for the Constitution and the liberties of the people, will become louder and stronger until, heard above the horrid din of war, it will strike terror to their hearts, and they will call on the mountains to fall on them, and hide them from the wrath of the people.

The people of Kentucky, at least, are not r ady for slavery—they have been deluded by the syten songs of hope, and

pointed from this House nouty said com dissioners of their appointment and function, and advise and confer with them, and mort their action to the next session and amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be preposed by Congresto the States for their ratification, according ag to the fifth article of said Constitu

"Mr. Washburne objected to the intro duction of the resolution. "Mr. Cox moved a suspension of the

"The question was determined in the negative—45 against \$5.

"YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ausona, Bailey, (Pa.,) Burnett, Calvert, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Dunlap, Grider, Haight, Harding, Holman, Jackson, Johnson, Liw, Leary, Logan, May, Mallery, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Nugeut, Pendteton, Perry, Reid, Richardson, Robinson, Smith, Steele, (N. J.,) Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Webster, White (Ohio.) Wickliffe, Wood, Wood-"The question was determined in th ham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Webster White, (Ohio,) Wickliffe, Wood, Wood

NAYS-Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Asl hans—messis, Addica, Arnoid, Asieley, Bubbitt, Bailey, Buxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair, (Mo.,) Blair, (Pa.,) Blake, Butfing on, Campbell, Chemberiain, Clark, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Diven, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Condwin, Gravery, Hele, Hayrison, Hor. Goodwin, Granger, Hale, Harrison, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg, (Mich.) Kellogg, (Ill.) Lausing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, McPnerson, Morchead, Morrill, (Me.) Mortill, (Vt.) Olin, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Rice, (Mass.) Rice, (Me.) Biddle, Rollins, (N.H.) Colognitis, Sheeling, Stability, Sta (Mass., Rice, Che.) Riddle, Rollins, (N.R.) Sedgewick, Shanks, Shefflield, Shellaber-ger, Sherman, Spaulding, Stevens, Thomas, (Mass.,) Train, Trowbridge, Upton, Van-dever, Van Wyck, Wall, Wallace, Walten, (Me.,) Walton, (Vt.,) Washburn, White, (Ind.,) Winslow, Worcester, Wright.

"Adjourned." The Courier of Friday, after hat a bill has passed the House of Repre-entatives dividing Kentucky into two Ju-licial districts and abolishing the present District Court, adds:

In the first place this is a war measure; how it is such, unless it looks to the abolition of slavery in this State, by judicial decision thus cutting off the productions of slave labeled.

This is certainly most extraordinary bill anything of a war measure must be in conceivable to any one but the addled brain of a Secessionist.—[Louisville Journal. We spoke of it as a war measure, though how it is such, unless in the way suggested.

We say it is a war measure, because or the 8th of July, on motion of Mr. HOLMAN. the House adopted the following resolu-

we cannot see.

"That the House will, during the present extraordinary session, ONLY consider bills and resolutions concerning military and naval matters, and the Government financial offairs connected therewith; and that ALL States to assert their power and gain a bills of a private character, AND ALL OTHER position from which they could advance to BILLS NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH THE proposition was ignominiously kicked out referred without debate to the proper commit of Congress by the members representing tee, to be considered at the next regular resision

In view of that resolution, the abolition majority must have deemed it either a war measure, or a revenue measure. It is clearly not the last, and therefore they must have considered it the first.

If the Journal's brain was not addled by the Northern majority of the people of the the reverses which the Northern armies of subjugation have encountered or the seem proper to them, irrespective and re- thought of the still more serious defeats they are destined to meet, it would not have forgotten the passage of HOLMAN's resolution; and remembering that, it would with this accomplished, the Constitution have been able to conceive of a reason for our reference to it as a war measure.

The best thing the President of the United States could do at the present writing, would be to order Simon Cameron to Penesylvania, for the benefit of his health and call the Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky into the War Department. An act of such excellent significance would cause a rise in the stock market .- Cin. commercial.

Objection is made to a change in the binet, that it would embarrass business. to place an inexperier ced man in any of the Departments, when there is so much that must be done. Put Joe Holt in the War Office, and the country would have, without a day's delay, an officer far more capable, and quite as thoroughly experiaced in its cuties, as the present incument. Besides, Holt would be an honest Secretary. - Cin. Commercial.

We find the above paragraphs in a reent number of the Cincinnati Commercial. Mr. HOLT has earned the applause of the whole tribe of Abolition newspapers. They all think he is entitled to a reward. His attempt to involve Kentucky, of which State, be it understood, he is not citizen, in this war, will unquestionably be rewarded. The laborer is worthy of his hire.

Gen. Buckner.

An idle report that Gen. BUCKNER has been offered and intends accepting a command in the Federal army has gained curwork of destruction may be stopped, and rency in portions of the State where it is used to the prejudice of that distinguished gentleman.

We have reasons to believe that General BUCKNER was offered an honorable and responsible position in the Federal army, and that its acceptance was pressed upon him by his old companions in arms; but, be that as it may, we know he has not accepted, and does not intend to accept, a commission in that service-we are sure he will never take up arms against the people of the Confederate States.

With a beautiful boquet and an elegantly wought miniature flag of the Confederate States presented to us vesterday. came the following note from one of the most accomplished and beautiful of the young ladies of Louisville. God bless our fair friend! That we may prove worthy of her confidence and of the glorious cause in which her heart is so enlisted, shall be the object of our earnest endavors and of our prayers:

"Please accept this flag and boquet, with the compliments of Miss E. J. M., she desiring in its presentation to declare that she feels a deep interest in the noble cause of the South."

Candidate for Senator.

JAMES F. GAMBLE, an old and valued and popular citizen, is a caddidate for the State nate in the District composed of the lower Wards in this city, in opposition to Mr. SEMPLE, who has been heretofore annonneed.

Mr. GAMBLE is worthy of the support of our people and eminently fit to represent the city in the State Senate.

Mr. Holt is still speaking for LIN-COLN; and the Journal prints and applauds his speeches. What need Mr. HOLT care for the taxes

the Administration is seeking to impose on Kentucky? He is not a citizen of the State, and will not have to bear any portion of the burdens thrust upon her. ARREST OF A CONFEDERATE CAPTAIN .-

ARREST OF A CONFEDERATE CAPTAIN.—
The Western train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which came in yesterday morning, brought to Baltimore a prisoner of the Confederate army, who held the commission of Captain in one of the reginents which had previously occupied Harper's Ferry. His name is Whittemore, and his uniform consisted in part of a grey jacket with brass but one and red flamed.

some of the officers of that gallant regi-ment deny the stay placarded about the city, that Capt. Haggerty had his throat cut city, that Capt. He ggerty had his threat cut from ear to ear, by the enemy, after he was dead.—(N. Y. Express.

The Reaction-Mr. Harvie's Letter.

Yesterday morning we published the leter of LEWIS E. HARVIE to the Frankfort Yeoman giving his reasons for withdrawing from the Union State Central Com-

measures to carry on this war, clearly a Mr. HARVIE, originally a Whig, supportpart of the North? and are they ready to ined Mr. DougLAS in the Presidential campaign of last fall; and on the 8th of Janury he was selected as a member of the State ders by direct taxes, as well as the odious taxes on tea, coffee, sugar, property, Central Committee of the Union party, on wages, &c? The so-called Union leaders which he served until his recent withdraware leading the people into that deep pit. al from it. The reaction spoken of in the East may

Mr. HARVIE's reasons for refusing to serve onger on that Committee are clearly and orcibly stated in his published letter, and will commend themselves to the "Union" men of the State. Opposed to the dissolution of the Union

and not approving the action of the Seced-

ing States, he yet believed that a restoration f the Confederacy was possible, was in favor of peace, and advocated a real armed neutrality, opposed to the coercion of the South, and in favor of maintaining the Constitution and the laws of the country, Entertaining these sentiments, he approved the resolution of the 8th of January the address issued by the Union State Central Committee in April, the refusal of the Governor to comply with the President's requisition for men, and the doctrine of neutrality, and could not consent to the overthrow of the Constitution by the sanction of the President's usurpations nor to the destruction of the Government and the ruin of the people by voting men and noney and the imposition of oppressive axes to carry on the war to deprive the people of sovereign States of the right to overn themselves.

Hence his withdrawal from the Union State Central Committee, which is now the head of a party that indorses all he op-

poses, and opposes all he inderses. We have reasons to believe that the pec ole of Kentucky, those who were hones and in earnest in January and April in their approbation of the resolutions of the Unnion State Convention, and of the ad dress to the public are awakening to a prop er sense of the acts by which it is sought to lead them by insensible degrees into the embraces of Black Republicanism and des

otism. Mr. HARVIN says, in his letter:

Having in the April address and other-wise, in common with the great mass of the party and State, distinctly and solemuly proclaimed my opposition to coercion and my readiness to resist it in certain coutiogencies "to the last extremity," I can not now, when those very contingencie seem to have happened, turn around an assist in carrying out that policy myself or vote supplies of men and money to ena-ble armies composed in main of anti-sla-very fanatics and foreigners, to carry it out under circumstances peculiarly repulsive. I will neither take up arms myself to co-erce, subjugate, and destroy my Southern friends, kindred and brethren, nor will I re and place in the hands of au ignoran and infuriated soldiery arms and munition of war to commit the same unnatural work of wholesale slaughter and destruction, from the perpetration of which I myself shrink with instinctive and unconquerable repuguance and horror. If it is painful, unnatural, and abhorrent for me to shoot down my friend and kinsman, it seems to my plain, and it may be obtuse, mind, scarcely less so for me to place my loaded gun in the hands of a stranger, and perhaps a common enemy, and direct him to do the sad and unnatural deed.
While I myself may still be content to

live under a government, yet hoping for justice and perfect equality under it, I am not content to aid, either in person or with ny means, in forcing, at the point of the sayonet and mouth of the cannon, that covernment upon ten millions of brave d latelligent freemen, towards whom my rt yearns with the tenderest sympathy ed who believe honestly haps mistakenly, that it is about to be made a vast engine of wrong, oppression, and humiliation to themselves, their most ered rights and institutions. It the fai fields and blossoming gardens of the South are ever to be trampled and South are ever to be trampled and ravaged beneath the ruthless tread of rayaged beneath the ruthness tread of an invading and deadly foe; or the gentle forms of its lovely women to be startled in the nestling security of their quiet homes by the presence and lawless deeds of a brutal soldiery; or the proad spirits of its brutal soldiery; or the proad spirits of its rave and gallant, if misguidea and deluded sons, to be bowed to the galling yoke of, to them, a hated and detested Northern domination, I never wish it to be said, or or my means aided in hurling upon them the fierce destruction, or subjecting them to the deep insulf-rable, and unspeakable humiliation of such a fate. God forbid that I or my native State should take part, either directly or indirectly in a work as either directly or indirectly, in a work, as I conceive, so utterly unnatural and abhor-rent. Other gentlemen, for many of whom I entertain personally feelings of the high-est respect and friendship, may reconcile such a course to their sense of duty and propriety. I cannot reconcile it to mine; and so with regret, on my part at least, we

must part company. THE REIGN OF TERROR IN THE NORTH. We copy this significant paragraph from the cause of this revolution, at least the re-sources and atility which are brought to its support. The leading war papers, since the Cincinnati Commercial, an independent sort of Black Republican paper. It will be seen that the suppression of free speech, and free opinion is to be fully inaugurated in the free North. The people are getting their eyes opened, and will speak out despite the threats of the Lin-

coln hirelings: It having been circulated that there were several secession sympathiesrs in the 12th ward, a meeting of the citizens was held at the Brighton Engine house on Wednesday evening to investigate the facts. Mr. Gil-bert was called to the Chair, and P. C. Browne appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated.

Mr. Dayner reported a conversation be-tween himself and a Mr. Henry Smith, in which Mr. Smith expressed sympathy with Mr. Gryden was called upon, who stated

that Mr. Smith expressed symathy with the South, but that he had, at the com-mencement of the war, raised a cavalry company, which was not accepted. Mr. Tempest remarked that any one ex-

ressing sympathy with the South was not Union man. Mr. Snodgrass, in a speech, took strong ground against any one avowing sympathy in any way against the Union.

A committee of three was appointed to wait upon Mr. Smith, and to request him to attend a meeting to be held on Friday TOM COLEMAN, challenge to fight WILLIAM
FERRY, alias "The Flying Dutenwan," who
fought and weippe d John Weish last summer
(1860), near New Alban. To list chillenge is for a
free fight, according to the rules of the London
P. ize "ing, for the fun of the Sport or a whilf of a
cirar, to see which is the better man, in f ur we-ks
after making the agreement. When Tom is in good
condition his weight is 175.
Yours respectfully,
au3 di"—mate evening a meeting to be head on Friday evening, to answer to the charges.

Mr. Crairy reported a Mr. Pummil as a friend to the Southern cause. The committee was instructed to wait upon him also, and request his attendance.

Mr. Snodgrass moved the proceedings be really in in the papers. be publish in the papers,

Moved to adjourn to meet on Friday
evening.

P. C. BROWNE, See'y.

The Campaign in Eastern Virginia. Of the probable effects on foreign nations of the battle at Bull's Run, the New

York Herald says:

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 9th of September, under the superlinendance of Prof. BARTON.

A A., GORDON, In the view of foreign nations it will eclipse with a dark shadow the bright prestige of our arms. It will injuriously affect our financial position both here and there, an's dStawim Chairman of Board of Trus TAILORS AND SEAMSTRESSES, and it will enable the Rebels to rais home, and perhaps abroad, upon the secu-500 TAILORS and Seamst esses wented by he andersized, o manufacture the uniforms of the Home Guard Better prices will be put than has been for similar word.

Apply at the southwest corn r of Sixth and Ma'n there can be no doubt that they will be in-spired with fresh courage to struggle for their independence than after the uture defeats which await them. The disaster at Manassas wil cost the country one hun-dred million of dollers more to achieve the object of the war than would have jacket with brass buttons and red fi uned partaloons.—[Phila. Inquirer, Wednesday.

A MALICIOUS STATEMENT REFUTED—It is of some importance to note, in our early reports of the reception of the 69.n, that some of the officers of that gailant regi-1,200 YARDS COUNTRY JEANS; Liosey: Officers of Home Guard, Attention.

take occasion to break our blockade and

Businesa Montces.

We commend this well timed article

entive perusal of the so-called Union men.

Are they prepared to support men and

ectional war, a war of subjugation on the

rease our already overburthened shoul-

REACTION IN PUBLIC SENTIMENT.-Few

for readers, we suspect, are fully aware

ulties. In nearly every city, town and eighborhood from which we have intelli-

neighborhood from which we have mene-gence, there are accounts of a revolution in the public mind, which must soon pro-duce a powerful reaction, and lead to more careful examination into the causes and the probable consequences of the war.

On the breaking out of hostilities the pa-

triotic impulses of the people led to a gen-eral outburst in support of the Govern-ment and the maintenance of the Constitu-

tion, and the exigencies of the case scarce-ly admitted of that cool examination and reflection, which were necessary to a full

made the excuse and justification for vio-lating and trampling under foot its provis-ions, the public mind became in some

plas, the push mind because it works deasures aroused to the questions pre-ented for consideration, and more careful equiry has in consequence been instituted

to the causes, objects and probable effect

of the war. This inquiry has been stimulated in no

small degree by the developments which have appeared from time to time, touching the enormous burdens which the war is to

est upon the country—the fearful sacri

ourdens and sacrifices, yet scarcely begun to be felt in the force and volume which

they must ultimately acquire, have afford d some slight indications of what the country

is to be called upon to suffer and endure, before the end shall be reached, and the object of the war—if indeed it has a definite

object—accomplished. Postponing for the moment the awful destruction of hu-

ourdens upon the material interests of the

country are likely to be such as to over-wnelm its business in common rain, and leave a legacy of debt for posterity, fearful to contemplate. But in order to maintain the credit of the Gavernment sufficiently to obtain the cromous loans to carry on the very

a system of taxation, direct and indirect, must be resorted to, most oppressive in its character. The imposition of a tax of fifteen cents per

pound on tea, five cents on coffee, and two

pound on tea, ave cents on conec, and two to five cents on sugar, to say nothing of the burdens proposed to be cast upon other necessaries of life, will be felt in every household rich or poor, throughout the country. So too the direct tax which it is

proposed to levy, to pay the interest on the public debt, and without which it is not probable the money required can be borrowed, will strike at the root of all pros-

the tax on lands, the owner of a watch, a

carriage, or almost any other article of lux-ury, is to be compelled to pay a special tax,

ranging from one to fifty dollars, while the

ranging from one to the donars, while the proposed income tax will take from the already diminished earnings of every man three per cent, equal to fifteen dollars on a salary of five hundred dollars, thirty dollars on a salary of one thousand, sixty dollars on a salary of one thousand, sixty dollars.

lars on a salary of two thousand, ninety on three thousand, &c.-a very serious de-mand upon the labor of the country.

These questions are just beginning to be understood, as is also something of the hor-ors and sacrifices of life which must attend

he war. We have had a slight experience

in that way in the battle at Bull Run, but nothing to what must be experienced if

realization of these things will be brought nome to nearly every family; for few will be found who have not to mourn the loss,

in battle or from the exposures and casual-ties of the camp, of some friend patrioti-

shall not prove of long duration. All these

to be achieved through such fearful sacri-

fices. In many quarters, too, the more practical question challenges attention— can we subjugate and reduce the enemy

against whom we are contending?
These are questions of no small importance, and are forcing themselves day by

day, more prominently upon the public mind, and producing convictions unfavora-ble to the plan of the war party. The Pres-ident and his advisers failed at the outset to

comprehend the magnitude and extent of the revolution which has been inaugurated in the Southern States—tailed to appreciate, if not

the battle at Bull's Run, and the revela

mand that a war begun under a misappre hension of the motives and resources o

the enemy, having for its prosecution no

trary perhaps to the general impression, is stronger in the country than in the large cities, and is becoming so much developed,

that it must soon find utterance in public expression, as well as in private conversa-tion and action. From all sections of the

country we hear of this growing sentiment

for peace, and every day serves to increase and strengthen it among the masses of the people. It has already become too strong for suppression, and if we do not mistake the "logic of events," will soon become the controlling sentiment of the country.

A CHALLENGE.

WANTED.

Ei ht or ten TRUNK MAKERS wanted at Memphis. Tennessee, by GENSBURGER & BRO. We will pay 8. Cluzges GENSBURGER & BRO. Memphis. Tenn.

Presbyterian Female School.

FOR SALE,

HENRY DEPPEN.

" Tow Linen,
JAME: T-ABUE & CO.,
108 West Main storet,

au'd.

hostilities are to be long continued.

cally called to serve in the army.

perity, and inflict severe burdens nearly all classes of people. In addition

an life which the war must cost-

flee of life which will be demanded to giv it success, or to sustain its defeats. Thes

culminate into a furious storm:

from the New York Journal of Commerce an eminently conservative paper, to the at-

MONEY LOANED,-Ladies or gentlemer equiring loans of any amount on Diamonds Plate, etc., can be accommodated by applying at the Exchange office, 456 Market street, between Third and Fourth, north side, ave doors above Fourth. Tickets in the Shelby College nd Havana-plan Lotteries for sale, or forwarded to any address. Prizes cashed. Office private. Business prompt, honorable, an strictly confidential. A. Bland. sep30 dtf

JUST THE THING .- Our attention was called this morning to a friend of ours, who, a few months ago, was sickly, feeble and debilitated-now he is healthy, strong and robust. This great change was proof the reaction which has taken place in the public sentiment of the Northern States, on the subject of our present national diffiduced by taking McLean's CELEBRATED STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. It is a real ELIXIR OF LIFE.

We advise every reader who may be sickly and debilitated, and all who are well and wish to keep so, try it.- Evening julo dlm

To CASH BUYERS .- In conforming to the ustom of the times, Martin & Crumbaugh, 304 Fourth street, are offering their large and attractive stock of goods for cash at a very heavy reduction. Their stock of reflection, which were necessary to a full understanding of the issues involved in the controversy. The general declaration that the war was to be waged to uphold and support the Constitution, was sufficient to enlist the sympathics of the people in fighting its battles; but when the fact was disclosed, that instead of supporting the Constitution, the war has been made the excuse and justification for vice Dress Goods is still very large, to which they would call particular attention, as they intend, in that line o good to offer extra inducements. Their domestic stock is one of the largest in the city, embracing various brands of Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Pillow Linens, Linen Sheetings, Towelings, Table Linens, Doyles, Curtain Dimities, Marseilles and Allendale Spreads, White Goods in all their varieties, Embroideries and Lace Goods, Gloves and Hosiery, Fans, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, besides many other desirable goods, to all of which they ask the special attention of each buyers. july1

FURNITURE.-Wharton & Bennett keep always on hand a very large assortment of cabinet furniture of every description at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash. Their motto is quick sales and small profits. Recollect the Nos. 502 and 504, Market street, between Second and Third.

TO THE LADIES-FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season,

consisting in part of Broche barege Anglais, printed linen lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors; embroidered English ba rege, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdles and jaconets. parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz; percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambries, soft finish cambries, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton

All of which will be sold low at G. B. TABB'S. m27 dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sta.

NOTICE.

f JOHN SUTHERLAND.

Louisville Collegiate Institute. losses, greater from the latter mentioned causes than from battle, will demand an hundred thousand victims, even if the war THE Second Scholastic y ar will open on MON Day, the sta September, in the School building on Prof Schenck's property near the northwe shall not prove of long duration. At these things might be suffixed and borne, if any great object were to be gained—any substantial good accomplished. But in view of such considerations as we have named, and of the general evils and horrors of a civil of the general evils. or the general evils and nortors of a con-war, of such magnitude as that which is just opening upon us, the people begin to ask, what good is to come of all this? what substantial benefits to posterity, to our-selves or to the cause of human liberty, are

By order of the Trustees and Faculty
STUART ROBINSON, President,

N. B. Prof. Schenck will, during the month of August, instruct pupils preparing to enter the class es of the College, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., charging erch pupil \$5. FOREST ACADEMY,

BY B. H. MCOWN, WILL begin its next session the 16th Sentem ber. The course of instruction is thorough and complete, emaracing such practical branches a Book keeping, Surveying, &c. for termientis Indul ence in regard to payments will be allowed when needed. when needed. Rev. Dr. W. W. Hill will open a Female Academy of the highest order, the 13th September, within h mile.
The same teachers will give instruction in both
Academies, when desired, in Mu ic and French.
Address me, at O'Bannon's P. O., Jefferson co.,
Ry.
aul dow

LOUIS JEFFERSON, (Formerly in the Store of R. L. Talbot & Co.,) Druggist and Apothecary,

the battle at Bull's kun, and the recentions respecting the batteries and the troops at Manassas, publicly acknowledge their ignorance respecting the enemy's power.—With these facts and confessions before them, the people, awakened to a sense of the dreadful errors already committed, deward that a way began under a missuance. outhwest Corner of Market and Seventh streets LOUISVILLE, KY. Having recently purchased from Dr. John Sargeat his Stock and Fixtures, and having made larce additions thereto in the shape of Feeh Drugs, Chemicals, Perumers, Cigus, Tobacco, Fure Liquors, &c., &c., I am now prepared to respond to the wants of all who may favor me with a calt.
Physiciacs' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night. well defined object, unless it be that of overthrowing, in violation of constitutional provisions, the domestic institutions existing in the Southern States, shall cease at the earliest moment that an honorable peace can be obtained. This feeling constructions of the general impression.

HAVING sold my stock of Bruzs, Medicines, pleasure recommending him to the patronage of my friends, as they will find him to be an experienced Apothecary.

JOHN SARGENT.

Office of Adams' Express Comp'y,

LOUISVILLE, JULY 22, 1961.

# SOUTHERN

jy23 dlm st S. A. JONES, Agent,

H. W. PITKIN ... WM. L. P. WIARD ... BENJ. F. AVERY. PITKIN, WIARD & CO., SOUTHWESTERN Seed and Agricultural Warehouse,

311 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

jy27 dlm WHITE FLAT DUTCH Purple or Red Top, Large white Globe, Large White Werfolk, Purple-Top Ruta Baya, and Whiter Turelo- all growth of 1881 FIIKIN, WIABD & CO.

CIDER MILLS AND WINE PRESSES. For sale by VITAIN, WIARD & CO. WHEAT FANS.

THE celebrated Cilmax Fan-Choffer and Separater; amborough Fan; Bamboro

PROCLAMATION. A LL persons residing within the city lim ownlog or having do sluther nos ession he ray to first to connect near within the research to see soft speem or 18; a nort the pairs of \$2) for refusing one gening to outly Officers of the various Companies of the Home Guart are equ's d'oregoristemnetes as on associable to the under the measures of the Companies for the measures of the Companies for the Manager of the Companies for the Companies for the Manager of the Companies for the Companies for the Manager of the Companies for the Companies for the Manager of the Companies for the Companies for the Manager of the Manage

Amusements.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.

Corner of Fourth and Green streets. PRICES REDUCED!

ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2D, Will be performed the effective Drama of JONATHAN BRADFORD;

THE MURDER AT THE ROAD-SIDE INN. De Doors open at 8 o'clock-Curtain rice at 854

August Election.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE. WE are anthorized to a nounce Dr. S. M. BEMISS as a candidate for School Trustee in the Third Ward. Election Monday, August 5th.

FOR T E LEGISLATURE. JOUNSTON is the Southern Fishts candle for the Legislature in the Third District, sed of the 5th and 6th wards jy23 dte FOR CLERK OLDHAM COUNTY COURT

WM. G. TAYLOR is a candidate fr Clerk of the Oldham County Court, at the sugast clee-tion. ELECTION NOTICE.

NHERE will be an election held a he respect—
Live voting places in the city of Logsville and county of Jetterson, on MONDAY, Auget 5th, 1931, for the election of members of the snate and House of Representatives and for the election of Constantes an ist and 26 bastricts in the altry and in the Cross Roads District. The following named persons having been appointed as offiers of the election, are hereby notified of their apointments.

\*\*TENIS WARD.\*\*

First Precinct—E. H. Gosnell and Wood Perguson, Judges; Thos Clarke, Clerk: Joan 6.; Sheriff.
Second Precinct—Lo. is Said and S. Schadt, Judges; theo. Essex, Clerk: John Kurfus, Sheriff.

\*\*HIST WARD.\*\*

HEST WARD.

It Precinct—M. O. Wade and Jan Moore, s: Wm. Conathy, Clerk; Rip Winn, heriff and Precinct—ken Miller and V. A. Gay, s. J. B. sarzent, Clerk C Myers, heriff, id Precinct—ken Shively and ht campilades; Fred. Fresh. Clerk; Jen. Flex.

First Precinct—John Coan H. Hugh Hass, Judges; Isaac Co. per, Clerk: Joan elli, Sheriff Second Precinct— C. Tucker and N. Connell, Judges; C. alliota, Clerk
Third Precinct—George W. Doane, E. M. Soge, Judges, Geo. W. Johnston, Clerk; H. McKork second Precinct—Geo. W Morris, Column Dan-el, Judges, T. T. Summers, Clerk; Mich. Sweens,

FOURTH WARD. First Precinct—James Rudd and A. M. Stout, Indices; R. H. Rudd Clerk; C. S. Jones, Sheriff. Second Precinct—J. M. Stephens and H. J. Lvons, Judges; W. Dehare, Clerk; John Storts, Sheriff. First 'Precinct-Samuel Matlack, Isaac Cald-well Judges; Lee Chambers, Clerk; Henry Smith, heriff. Second Precinct-W. H. Stokes, James E. Shaw, udges; James L. Small, Clerk; John McMain, heriff.

First Precinct—Joseph Clement and Thomas M. liess, Judges; Louis Hicks, Clerk; George Shad-urn, Sherica ond Precinct—R Knott and George Mullikin, s; Wm. Torrence, Clerk; Thos. Prather, SEVENTH WARD.

SINTH WARD.

First Precinct—J. R. Brown and John Doran, Indres; John Nevin, Clerk J. H. Price Sheriff. Second Precinct—Wm. Atlen. William Gauthert, Indres; Barret: Mullikin, Clerk; Samuel McKeag. First Precinct—J. M. Alexander, Wm. Mussel-an, Judges; A. J. Alexander, Clerk; J. S. Brewer,

MINTH WARD, First Precinct-Sumuel Parker, Win. Twyman, udges; - Perry, Clerk: Robt. Wright, Sheriff.

Judges; — Perry, Clerk: Robt, Wright, Sheriff.
Second Preinct—John Millett and Harvey New-halt, Judges; J. G. Gorsuch, Clerk; S. Butterfield, Spring Garden-E. G. Minor and Thomas Goss,

sheriff.

Tuo Mile House—William Preston Jehnson and too, T. Vernon, Juliges, Jos. Longest, Clerk; C. C. W. Affriere, sheriff.

Hay's Springs—Isaac Miller and John A. Hays, todaces, O. C. Curry, Clerk James R. Hall, Sheriff.

Gillman's Preciont—John Herr and N. Arterburn, Indeese O. Art rhurn, Clerk; Rose Herr, Sheriff.

Middletonn—J. Fry Lawrence and B. Musedman Indeese P. L. Simson, Clerk; Rosel; Ren. Johnson.

udees; C. Art rburn, Clerk; Rost Herr, Sherid.
Middletom—J. Fry Lawrence and B. Museinan, Judges; P. L. Simpson, Clerk; Ren, Johnson,
herid;
Boston—Francis B. Smith and Nexten Shouse,
ndzes; T. Conn, Clerk; wan Malone, Sheriff.
Harrof's Creek—Joha T. Ba e and John Harbolt,
ndzes; James Africon, Clerk, S. S. Hite, Sheriff.
Fi-bryfile—Hezekith P. und and Nat, T. Racand, Judges; John B. Bell, Clerk, Nat, Ragland,
heriff. Sheriff.

Blankenbaker's-Crinsby Hite, Sr., and H. Garr.

Judges; Ormsby hite, Jr., Cerk Dr., Graves,
She iff J. WASH DAVIS S. L. Ormsby hite. Jr., Cerk Dr. Graves, J. WASH DAVIS, S. J. C.

Bellewood Female Seminary.

twerve miss from how some and a construction es, not hornamental and useful, usually target in seminaries of the highest grade, will be taught bus. The course of instruction will be daylighted into three departments extending brough the years. The site of the institution is in a beautiful of the country could be a start of the country could on the one side and the country could on the one side and the country could on the other, within five minutes walk of the depot. It is

The year will be divided into two sections of five months each.

The price of Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and ful ion in all the o dinary branches, will be 199 for ten months. For Tuition alone, 815, 220 and 3.4 per session of five months, according to the stand up of the pupil.

A payment of one half in advance, and the other half at end of session, will be expected, unless by a special agreement otherwise.

Mu Ic on the Piano, per session of five months, 825 French and G. rman.
Painting and Drawing.

The Musical department will be under the charge of Mrs. Figure, and the d partment of Modern Languages in the Louisville Male College. As but a limited number of pupils will be taken, it is desirable that those who wish to have her reducthers decreed as a from the die, dust.

Languaces under Prof. Jason Schenex. Professor of Mod-rn Languages in the Louisville Male College. As but a limited number of pupils will be fatere, it is desirable that those who wish to have the reduniters advented away from the din, unstatemptations and excitements of cities and towns should apply to the underdance atomes. Inasmuch as Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are strangers in this part of the country. I beg leave to append an extract from a locar from the President of the Westwinister College, located in Fulton, Mo., in which Mr. Fisher has been a Professor for its years past and which has been a susper ded on account of the war and be us in the unau diate seat of hostillities. President Laws writes: "Mr. Fisher has been our Professor of Latin for sixy are, and if Westminister ever needs a man in its department again, he will be sought for from the ends of the land. He is the best Latin scholar and teacher I have ever known. He writes and speaks the Latin fin nity, and drills his boys to do the same, and is the enly mindle are durifd and se elemanty, and yet one of the most succes f.1 d se plinarians thave ever Inoan, heing exceedingly princt and accurate in managing a class. He is passionale by fond of teaching, and remarkably successful at it. His wife is a grited and highly cultivated mu telan. She reads the most difficult mu is and its the composer of a number of pieces found in the mass corres. Her songing and nationale is, I have him as a prother and know his worth as a gentlem in, a scholar, and Curistin of as pure and suiteless a chasener as ever fived.

These who wish to coad their daughters to this. These who wish to coad their daughters to this. These who wish to coad their daughters to this. These who wish to coad their daughters to this. These who wish to coad their daughters to this. These who wish to coad their daughters to this. These who wish to coad their daughters to this.

svill . imm. diate y. August 1. 1861 -and dataw 6w&w6

WANTED, Jy31 d6 No. 5 College st., N. Saville, Tenn

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION: es, Harness, Swords, Pistols and Military Articles,

of all kinds made to order in the be-ant mo-t androved style and at the wi-borest piece. Person in want of any tang in my line and please give most duour from Main, on third street.

### ARMY CORRESPONDENCE

More Concerning the Battle.

Confusion worse confounded—Scenes and incidents after the battle—Feeling of the Soldiers over the Victory—Grand Rout of the Grand Army—The Captured Spoils—Prisonersent to Richmond—The Congressmen who went to see "the Races," Ac., de.

MANASSAS, MONDAY NIGHT, July 22, 1861. I dispatched you this morning as well as wrote you briefly concerning the mementous and terrific combat of yesterday. Since then I have been busily engaged tramping through the camps, picking up such item

gan to pour down in torrents, and there has not been a moment's intermission The gloominess of the weather has added inexpressibly to the melancholly of the scene. Beneath almost every tree were stretched groups of our dead and dying Every tenement has been converted into dospital. On the wet earth, under rude hanties lie the wounded, receiving what poor ministrations friends and surgeons can afford them. A hundred men were busily engaged making unplaned coffins. The rumble of ambulances was continuous On every side was visible the effects of yesterday's struggle. You could observe it not alone in all these palpable signs, but in the solemu faces, the low whispering, the mute grief, of the men who but yes terday had braved a thousand perils in de fense of their sacred and inalienable rights Conscious as were all of the greatness of the victory, there was no exultation, no unscemly or boisterous huzzas over the great triumph. There was rather a general recognition of the sternly imperative necessity that had demanded this immense sacrifice of life for a cause, none nobler than which ever demanded the exercise of

Our troopers bring us word that the rout of the enemy is complete. Never was a grand army, such as that with "Beauty and Booty" for its watchword, and Scott for its commander, so signally discomfit ted. When the retreat began, all order was lost. Pell-mell the Yankees left, perfectly panie stricken. Regiments and companies were dispersed, and the prevailing idea eemed to be-"Each man for himself, and the devil take the bindmost," They had no time to save a single piece of artillery. Their long line of baggage and commissary road to Washington, have been captured, and the question with us now seems and the question with all the spoils? Haker took up the words and made a magnificent allusion to the toleration of magnificent allusion which prowagons, extending seven miles along the Such is their abundance that they may prove a serious incumbrance.

the heroic qualities of gallent soldiers.

To-night we have word that the Confed erate flag waves over Fairfax Court House, and I doubt whether there is a Yankee left this side of the Potomac, save the hundreds who are hiding in the woods. Prisoners, a few weeks ago, were quite a novelty, but they no longer attract attention. On one train this afternoon, nine hundred and seventy were shipped to Richmond. They were all very well dressed, and mostly good looking men, representing the States of Maine, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, and Minnesota. Many of them were lively and talkative, a few braggart and insolent, but the great majority east down and drooping in spirits. The period of enlistment of a large number expired on Saturday the 20th, but they were cajoled into serving a few days longer by General Winfield Scott, who, before the different regiments marched, reviewed them in person, and assured the troops that they would receive but slight resistance at Ma. nassas, and that in three days Richmond, the Confederate President, Cabinet, and Congress would all be captured, and the "integrity of the Union" restored. So confident indeed were the Lincolnites of the success of their arms, that several hundred members of Congress and prominent officials came from Washington to Centreville, a village just in the rear of the battle-field, where they intended holding a jubilation over the vice tory, and then following in the wake of the victorious army to Richmond. No one knows whether Lincoln was in the party or not, but I reckon the arch-villain did not dare leave the White House. As somebody has said, "the pheelinks" of those Yankee political gamblers must be imagined, not described. SE DE KAY.

COMPREHENDING THE SOUTH .- Nhe New York Express thinks that the late battle should serve as a lessen to the North, and remarks:

For the first time since the creation of. and success of, the Geographical party of the North, we begin to hope for our unhappy country. The Bull Run disaster has checkmated and silenced the madmen of the North, and reason and sense will now begin to have sway in the Northern mind. The South is being comprehended—its force, its earnestness, its power, its fanaticism, even, are understood. It is not treacasin, even, are understood. It is not treason any longer—as it was in March and April—to tell our people, the South will aght, means to fight, can fight! It is not treason to say that this is a terrible war, and a long war, we are in, and that to wage it successfully, all the mean we can muster are necessary and all the means we can are necessary, and all the means we can raise, not alone through imports, but by direct taxes! It is not treason any longer to doubt the infallability of administration to doubt the infallibility of administration—of President or Secretarics, or to discuss points and principles, with the view of demonstating what is best for the whole country. The question of discussion, now, is one of policy—but policy often, as now, forbids discussion, while charges of "treason," but provoke men to discuss. Events, alas! too fatally, but demonstrate the sagacity and foresight, and second-sight, even, of the New York Express for these ten years past—and hence, as we record ten years past—and hence, as we record history now, we have but to ask our readers to re read back files, for in them they have the existing bistory.

THAT IS THE TALK -Gen. Ashley, Republ can member of Congress from Ohio, in a communication to the Ohio Blade,

"I WILL NEVER CONSENT TO TAKE THE SOU HERN STATES BACK INTO UNION ONLY ON CONDITION THAT SLAVERY SHALL BE ABOLISHED."

## The Federal Loss on Manas as Plains, as far as Ascertained by Names Published.

The New York papers, particularly the Herald and Tribune, have, day by day, since the battle of the 21st, published the names, as fast as ascertained, of the killed, wounded and missing in the battte. This report embraces only thirty regiments of nfastry, and one company of Marines without any reference whatever to the other regiments, and artillery companies on the field, the casualities in which were proportionally large. The Grand Army numpered fifty-five regiments, with fifteen regiments sent subsequently as the reserve .-Here is the aggregate of the losses in the following regiments, as far as learned by furnishing the above papers the names, all of which were duly published:

M M H H

tous and terrific combat of yesterday. Since then I have been busily engaged tramping through the camps, picking up such items	REGIMENTS IN THE FIGHT.	осхоер	ISSING	OTAL LOSS
				æ
as were possible. One who has never been	New York Twelfth 9	19	2	31
present on the field the day after a grand	New York Seventy-first 64	141	24	223
battle, can form no estimate of the confu-	New York Twenty-third	3		3
	New York Seventy-ninth 33	59	124	216
sion worse confounded that prevails. It	New York Sixty-ninth 38	99	103	240
is as if I had been in Bedlam all day, and	New York Fourteenth 41	51	67	159
	New York Eighth 9	19	28	56
my senses yet reel with the sights and	New York Zouaves 41	86	55	182
sounds to which eye and ear were sub-	New York Thirteenth 12	25	**	37
	New York Twenty-seventh 32	54	44	130
jected.	New York Thirty-eighth 13	31	85	129
To-night I sit upon the damp ground in	New York Second 24	15	147	186
our little tent, a huge log fire burns in	New York Eleventh 17	16	100	133
s at the controls a bean of live onels	Michigan First	16	2	29
front, in the centre is a heap of live coals	Michigan Second	107		251
where the boys are cooking their two days	Connecticut Second 1	15	40	16
rations, while others are strown about in	Connecticut Third 35	17	8	60
rations, while others are strong tooks in	Connecticut Fourth	4	5	
recumbent positions, either quietly sleep-	Connecticut First 9	5	4	
ing or narrating what they have heard of	Rhode Island First 46	83	18	97
the big fight. For generations to come	Rhode Island Second 28	66	46	140
the big ngit. For generations to conte	United States Marines 9	12	5	26
the events of yesterday will be spoken of	Maine Second 29	49	2	80
until all the incidents become familiar as	Maine Fifth 40	50	300	390
	Wisconsin Second 57	146		503
household words.	Massachusetts First	6	::	6
Long before day the rain collected in	Massachusetts Fifth 25		24	
clouds by the incessant cannonading be-	Massachusetts Eleventh 2	1	50	6
	Massachasetts Third	16	146	179
gen to nour down in torrents, and there	Ohio Second	10	3.50	110

The above is only a list of the casualties sfar as names were given, and no honest man will deny the terrible truth. In addition to this fearful list, the same papers have had reported additional losses, in killed, wounded, and missing, of 429 in the New York 12th, 118 in the Fire Zonaves. 150 in the New York 2d, 17 in the Connec tieut 1st, 45 in Griffin's battery, 50 in the Massachusetts 11th, 80 in the Rhode Island 2d, and 32 in the Vermont 2d. That is a total of 921, which added to the 3857 whose names were given makes the total casualties in less than half the army amount to 4778. This list was taken from the North-

#### SPECIAL DISPATCHES. FROM WASHINGTON.

ern papers and cannot be exaggerated.

From the Cincinnati Commercial! Washington, Aug. 1. There was a great sensation in the Ser ate to day, caused by Baker's reply to Breckinridge. The latter made another s, e.ch, laying the slaughter be ore Manassa upon the Government, and said we were hurling the brave fellows into death for principles which three-fourths of them abhor.

Baker, who commands a regiment in the my, made a most eloquent and brilliant joinder, directly to the effect that Breckrijoinder, directly to the effect that Breckinridge's appeals were made only to anima e our enemies, who were advancing
within twenty miles of the Capital to overturn the Government. Were they not
words of brilliant, polished treason utered
in the Capitol? What if a Roman Senator
in days of the Republic's peril had risen in
his seat, with his purple robe upon his
shoulders, and declared that the advancing
Hannibal was just, and Carthage ought to
be dealt with in terms of peace? What
would have been done with him? 18umbe dealt with in terms of peace? What would have been done with him? [Sumner, sotto voc.—"He would have been hurl-

ee speech—one institution which pro-ceted even Senators hostile to the govern-

tected even Senators hostile to the government of their country.

For himself, speasing for his people, even amid defeat, disaster and disgrace, he ent r ained no fear of the grand result—the ultimate triumph over the treason for which the Senator had too often to apoloise, was certain.

Breckinnidge rejoined as coolly as a cast-

iron image. He was very careful and measured and took care not to resent anything Baker said, but selected Samner's interpolation to express what he called "indigna-tion at an insult to a Senator speaking in his place." If any Senator deserves the American Tarpean, it was the Massachus setts Senator. Support having cone cut

American Tarpean, it was the Massachusetts Senator. Summer having gone out, there was no reply to this.

The profound military quiet still remains unbroken by a sound. The Senate daily holds long executive sessions over army appointments, with no public result. Gen. McCiellan calls members of the press to headquarters—thought to settle military and telegraphic arrangements.

#### Military Affairs in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Aug. I, 1861.
Capt. Jeff. C. Davis, of the regular army, has been appointed Colonei of the regular army that stationed at Madison. John A. Hendricks, of Madison, is Lieutenant Colonel, rdon Tanner, of Indianapolis, Major. Major Foster, of the 15th Indiana, hador roster, of the 15th Indians, has been tendered a captainey in the regular army, and accepts, provided he may be allowed to remain in Virginia as long as there is any chance for a fight.

Twenty-five hundred guns arrived this

In my last night's dispatch I wrote that evening John G. Davies was making secession speeches in Parke county. The telegraph made me say "reaction" speeches in "Pouher" county.

### Exciting Times in Congress-Prince Napoleon-Treasury Notes.

[Special to Cincinnati Gazette.] Special to Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

The city has looked like old times today, the scattering soldiers and dissipated
officers being no longer visible in the streets
or drinking places. Gen. McClellan's discipline is working miracles.

The charge made by Mr. Blair in the
House to-day, against Gen. Scott, placing
the responsibility of the late defeat on the
latter's shoulders, created some sensation,
but it is believed to be a mistake.

In the Senate there was an exciting de-

In the Senate there was an exciting de bate, in which Breckinridge denounced se verely the bill to suppress rebellion.

Mr. Baker pronounced his speech words
of brilliant and polished treason.

Prince Napoleon will be here to-morrow. He dines on Saturday with the President and diplomatic corps.

The five and ten dollar treasury notes

#### The Sentiments of a Patriotic Wo-

We are permitted to publish the following extract from a private letter written by one of Kentucky's noblest daughters, now a resident of Tennessee, to an old and inti-

mate friend in this city: "I cannot tell you how anxious I am to see you, and would come to Louisville for that purpose, but cannot bear the humiliation of having my trunk searched by Lincoln's hirelings. I am a R bel, in the broadest sense of that word, and am fired with burning indignation at the lawless acts of the user and despot at Washington. the usu per and despot at Washington.— How I am pained and astonished at the position my ence loved Kentacky has taken in this struggle of freemen for their inalienable rights. John C. Breckinridge in his late speech in the Senate has demonstrated that he is not only a state-man but stra ed that he is not only a statesman but a hero. The noblest heroism that the world can behold is that of a patriot statesman standing alone, undismayed, contending for j stice, simple justice, and the Consti-tution, with one bundered thousand bayotution, with one functed thousand bayonets bristling in the sun ready to do the tyrant's b dding; and such a position does Mr Breckinringe present in that Black Republican Congress. And the Editor of the Courter, to; God bless than for his manly and fearless defense of the South. May be long be spared to wield his pen agains, opposition and tyranny! God bless him!"

#### WAR ITEMS.

GALLANT FEAT OF ARMS. The Fredericksburg News records a fea performed by W. C. Scott, of that town, as

follows: Though not strictly speaking in the fight his position being that of private secretary to Gen. Holmes, whose command was not engaged in the action, his proximity to the scene of conflict was rewarded by an unex pected encounter with four straggling Yan kees, whose muskets were somewhat of order and who were endeavoring to es cape. Our young Virginia hero "surrounded" the squad, instantly dispatched two with his revolver, and marched the othe two into camp as his prisoners. We'll venture to say not a man of his inches did as much on that great day of triumph. The soul makes the hero, and one Southern boy is good for a dozen Yankees at any time. NOT HERE.

The 2d Regiment South Carolina volunteers, under Col. James D. Blanding, numbering nine hundred and one men, who have been encamped on Fulton's Hill since their arrival here, left the city yesterday morning, and proceeded in a northeast direction. This makes the eighth regiment of South Caroline volunteers now an ent of South Carolina volunteers now in ment of South Carolina volunteers now.
Virginia, in addition to that devoted band
under Col. Hampton, which stood so galunder Col. Hampton, which stood so gallantly and suffered so severely on Sunday last .- [Richmond Dispatch.

RECEPTION AND ACCOMMODATION OF THE

WOUNDED. Many sick and wounded soldiers came Many sick and woulded soluters came down on the cars yesterday and the day be-fore. The committee of citizens appoint-ed for the purpose are constantly in at-tendance on the arrival of the trains; private residences are open in great numbers for their reception, and the committee are daily sending the sufferers to pleasant homes, where sisetrly and motherly hands are ready to minister to their wants, and alleviate their distress in every possible way. Our men suffer like heroes—scarcely a groan escapes them—amid all the tri-als of removal from the cars, and transpor-tation through the streets.—[Richmond Dispatch.

FIRST GEORGIA REGIMENT. The First Georgia Regiment, numbering 1,100 rank and file, Col. Simme's, a gradu ate of West Point, were in Richmond a few days since en route for Manassas,-They were armed with Enfield rifles and bowie knives, and had been under constant drill two months at Sayannah. Parson Brownlow saw them at Knoxville, and freely admitted that they might be killed but vould never surrender.

While our honor on the high seas has only been saved by one daring and desper-ate negro, the "sacred soil" of Virginia is crimson and wet with the blood of thousands of Northern men, needlessly shed. The great and universal question pervading the public mind is: "Shall this con-

dition of things continue?"

A decimated and indignant people will demand the immediate retirement of the present Cabinet from the high places of power, which, for one reason or another, they have shown themselves incompetent to fill .- [N. Y. Tribune.

A hundred thousand men under command of Gen. McClellan will leave Washington in a few days to annihilate re-bellion. The Government is fully aroused, and will adopt no half way measures. It necessary, the whole of the property of the South will be confiscated.—[Pittsburg

On the 4th day of the past month, Gov. Boutwell, of Massachuseets, in a public

"Now, then, I say here to-day, that this South, inaugurated by the Robels of the South, will have no successful and complete and until you in some way assert the doctrine that liberty is not the property of any race; that it is not the exclusive right of any class; that it does not belong to any nation, but that it is the God given right of all the sors of the control of the form will one of the control of the form will one of the control of the co

it is the God given right of all the sors of men. I do not say that the four millions of so-called slaves in the South are to be, without premeditation and preparation, emancipated; but I tell you that this contest marches logically and inevitably towards the emancipation of this people; and the citizen at the billot box, or statesman administration for experiment of this country. administering the government of this try, or General who guides its armies, who does not admit that as an inevitable result of this contest, misunderstands the force of events, and is doomed to disappoint ment and disgrace.'

A Republican paper called The Pine and Palin, published in Boston, says:

If freedom can only prevail through the agency of vengeance, so be it: if the Tem-ple of Liberty can only stand securely on the corses of slaveholders—so be it; rather let the white race be swept from the face of the carth, than endure the perpetuity of negro bondage. We would hesitate at no conceivable atrocity; we would spare neither parlor nor cradle; neither age nor sex—did we believe that they must perish in order that negro slavery might perish

These are significant facts. They would be enough to excite uneasiness and alarm f they stood alone-if there were nothing ehind them to add to their fearful import -if there were no other evidence that one of the objects of the war, perhaps not the paramount object, but an important one, is to free four millions of slaves that are in the Southern States, and to turn millions of them loos in the North as the political equals of the white race, with equal privileges in the jury box, on the witness stand, in the common schools and at the polls. Are the people of Kentucky ready to endure this state of things?

#### Louisville Courier,

The editor of this paper still battles manfully against tyranny and oppression, though the words, "traitor" and "treason" resound in his ears from all s'des, but his resound in his ears from all s'des, but his dauntless spirit is not intimidated by the threats of the halter, and the menaces of Liacoln's rabble. He prefers to live like a man, while he does live, rather than succumb to the bay of hell-hourds, who prowl around dark alleys and feed upon that which a hyena would loathe. When peace is restored, and the South wish to subscribe for a distant paper, let them not forget the Louisville Courier, as being one of the papers which boldly attacked the high-handed course of Lincoln, and denounded it even in the presence of his satillites, as unconstitutional, oppressive and base.—[Holmes stitutional, oppressive and base.—[Holmes County (Miss.) Democrat.

Opinions of the Northern Press and Leaders.
The Cincinnati Gazette, a leading Repub lican organ, announces that "the war has got to be waged on different principles" from those which have heretofore characterized it. It ridicules the Administration for respecting the rights of property under the Constitution, and says the war can no longer be carried on "on peace principles on our side." What does it recommend? If we can read its sentiments aright, the Gazette advocates the following "different contents are the following "different co Gazette advocates the following "different principles:" that the Federal army seize the property of all citizens suspected of disloyally to the Government, and confiscate it for the use of the war.

TEACHER WANTED, FOR an Academy in the interior of Kentucky. A Southern lady, capable of teaching French, Address G., box 868, Louisville Post-office, jy 27 dtf

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di Celegraph.

Yesterday Noon's Dispatches.

PROGRESS of the REVOLUTION!

THE TAX BILL.

GEN. MILES' COMPLAINT

Army of the Potomac.

The Next Grand "Forward Move" MISSOURI MATTERS!

From Washington.

Washington, August 1.—Julius Birg, Prussian, but a naturalized British sub-ect, who was taken prisoner at Bull Run, eturned here to-night. He does not feel at liberty to give any information, except the simple narrative of his own adventures. He went upon the battle ground on Monday, in company with Hon. A. B. Ely. He was taken prisoner near the Warrentown Bridge, about 6 P. M. He was recognized immediately by Col. Lay, formerly aid of Gen. Scott, now an officer of the rebel army.

On Monday night he was sent to Manas On Monday night he was sent to Manas-sas, and placed under guard with seventy other prisoners. He obtained an interview with Beauregard, and was dismissed, and furnished with a pass through the lines.— It was his intention to come back via. Cen-terville, but was advised by Gen. Beaure-gard that the route would be dangerous, and he had better go by way of Biodemond. and he had better go by way of Richmond and Mathias Point, whence he could cross to the Maryland side. Mr. Bing was ob-liged to remain in Richmond until he was furnished by the British vice-Consul with dispatches to Lord Lyons, and in that ca-nacity was enabled to proceed. He records acity was enabled to proceed. He report that Col. Corcoran is not wounded, but in ill health. Mr. Ely is confined in Jail. His conduct on the field in encouraging the soldiers from his State, elicited the admi-ration even of the Rebels.

They admit their loss in killed is about

equal to ours. This admission shows that their loss was at least three times greater than ours. Mr. Bing says large numbers of troops are continually pouring into Richmond from the South.

The Conference Commissioners of the two Hongs have been in session people.

two Houses have been in session nearly twenty-four hours on the various tax bills before them. They have finally agreed upon a general bill which will be reported to-morrow morning. They take the House tariff bill, changing the duty on liquors and silks. and silks.

The latter an increase of ten per cent. on The latter an increase of ten per cent, on the Morill Tariff. Brandy an increase of twelve per cent. Other liquors ten per cent., and wine from 40@50 per cent. advalorem. They adopted the House tax bill. They then adopted the Senate's income bill, with a reduction of from 5 to 3 cents on all incomes over \$800. The committee are of opinion that this bill will be satisfactory to both Houses. factory to both Houses.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.] Col. Miles publishes a card and declare has been made the victim of persona spite; that he directed the movements of his troops on the field, and that he never ave some of the orders attributed to him He says he has called for a court of inquiry [Special to the New York Herald ]

It is suspected here that the army of the Potomac will not be kept idle so long a Otomac will not be kept idle so long a ime as has been generally predicted. Its eorganization proceeds with great rapidi y. At farthest a few weeks will be re quired at the present progress to make a ferward movement more successfully than the last. No doubt is entertained that Gen. McClellan will strike as soon as he is ready without waiting for the weather.

WASHINGTON, July 2 .- Official dispatche to General Patterson will show that the en-tire blame for the defeat of our forces at Bull Run is due entirely to the neglect of Bull Run is due entirely to the neglect of positive orders. He was directed, first, to engage and defeat Johnston; second, if unable to engage Johnston, to get between him and Manassas, and prevent a junction of his forces with Beaur.gard; third, if unable to fulfill either of these orders, he was to harrass Johnston in front and keep him before Winch ster; fourth, if he could do neither of these things, he was to make all haste to Washington and John McDowell as soon as Johnston could join McDowell as soon as Johnston could join

Beauregard. It will be seen that Gen. Patterson disregarded each of these orders, and that, had he obeyed either, he would have pre-vented the disaster at Bulls Run, and at once have destroyed the rebellion, or reed the seat of war beyond the confine of Virginia.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

The Sepate has confirmed the nomina-tion of Capt. Gustavus N. Fox, of Mass., heretofore chief clerk of the navy departent, as assistant Secretary of the navy. The place which he vacates is filled by Wm. Fascon, of Connecticut, who has hitherto been the confidential and assist-ant Secretary of Mr. Welles. Thomas D. J. Fuller, 2d Auditor of the

Treasury, has resigned.
The Secretary of War yesteray directed the commandant of the forces at Alexandria that from this day all slaves now in prison at that post be liberated, and that they may e employed on the fortifications and mili

be employed on the fortifications and mili-tary works and be paid for as day laborers in the service of the government.

All other slaves escaping hereafter shall be treated in a similar manner.

From a trustworthy source we learn that Colonel Cameron was shot by Col. Wade Hampton, of S. C.

General Beauregard's force at Bull Run was 27,000, which was increased by 8,000 of Johnston's the day before, and by 5,000 more during the engagement.

#### From Boston.

Boston, Aug. 1 .- The British brig Herald, which was captured July 16th and taken to Philadelphia for attempting to run the blockade, as reported yesterday, cleared for Boston May 27th, ostensibly for Turk's Island, but was there chartered by cleared for Boston May 27th, ostensibly for Turk's Island, but was there chartered by parties in New York for Beaufort, N. C., with the intent to try the experiment of running the blockade.

It is well known in this city and in the city of New York that other British vessels have left these ports within thirty days for Wilmington, and other ports in North Carolina, and to take cargoes for

North Carolina, and to take cargoes for England and the British Provinces.

#### From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 2.—Col. Solomon's regiment, and part of Col. Seigel's arrived from the Southwest yesterday, and the remainder of Seigel's and two lowa regiments will probably arrive to day. These troops will be disbanded here, their time having expired, but all the two former regiments will re-enlist for the war. will re-enlist for the war.

Efforts are making to continue the

ganization of the reserve corps or St. Louis Home Guard beyond the time of their regular enlistment.

#### From Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, July 29.—Hundreds of people are coming into this State, almost daily, who have been driven out of Texas and Arkansas. They represent that if the Federal Government would send a force, and arms to arm the people, more than one half in both States would fight for the

The strength of the Missouri State forces south of us is stated to be about 7,000, including 2,500 Arkansas troops. There are nearly 300 slaves doing military duty in one of Ben. McCullough's regiments.

From Cincionati. CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—There is no business of consequence deing. The business houses are generally closed, and public attention is engressed by the reception of the returned Cincinnati volunteers from Washington execution of the returned content of

ington, creating great excitement. River and Weather.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2. M —The river has fallen 10 inches, and there is now 6½ feet in the channel. Weather clear; mercury 96. PITTSBURG, Aug. 2, M —R ver 4 feet 9 inches by the pier mark and falling. Weather cloudy and warm.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

XXVIITH CONGRESS-EXTRA SESSION WASHINGTON, Aug. 2. SENATE-The bill relating to the reve tue service was taken up. It provides that the Secretary of the Navy may char-er or purchase additional vessels for the

revenue service. Passed.
Mr. HALE, from the Naval Committee, reported back the bill authorizing the construction of twelve small side wheel steam-The reports of the Committee of Con-

ference on the resolution to pay the widow of Stephen A Douglas was read and agreed to, and the bill passed. Mr. SIMMONS moved to take up the resolution for adjournment. Agreed to.
Mr. SIMMONS moved to adjourn so as to permit the House to adjourn on Satur day. Laid over.

Mr. SIMMONS moved that hereafter the ate meet at eleven o'clock-agreed to. House.—On motion of Mr. COX, it was resolved by the Senate and House, that we acknowledge the faithful services and loyal devotion of our soldiers, who have fought and fallen defeading our flag and in vindication of the supremacy and majesty

of the Republic. of the Republic.

We commend to a generous people, and to the army which is now eager for the contest with unyielding courage, the imperishable honor of their example.

Arrival of the Northern Light. New York, Aug. 2 .- The Panama Star reports that an English vessel was overhauled on the 11th, by a Southern privateer, in latitude 24 deg. 18 min.; longitude 60 deg. 10 min.

#### Special Notices.

A PYRAMID OF FACTS! CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE:

It is instan'aneous. imparts a perfect black, or a magnificent brown, in the space of ten minutes; is odorle's, does

not stain the skin, and has never been known to fail! Christadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 As tor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and ap-piled by all Hair Dressers jy6 d&wlm plied by all Hair Dressers

MEDICINES FOR DISEASES OF THE BOWELS. Bowel diseases of almost every form are now pre-alling in our city, and the attention of our fellowettizens is called to the following effications and approved remedies, viz:-Louisiana Cholere Drops, M Gehee's Liquid Amber, Professor McClintock's Cholera Preventice, and the Graf-

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And Old Mercurial Diseases, Scrofula, Ulcers and Humore, Impurity of the Blood, Venereal Infection, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, &c., &c., entirely Removed by Means

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properties the control of their regular pureuits. In Secondary Paracovered with sores, the ulters clearize and he body a few days, and in a short time every symptom of the dis ase disappears to return no more. And where the disease has lurked in the blood for years—felt but not seen—a few weeks suffice to effect a complete cure. We would particularly estitled attention of sufferers from Ruble 113 of every descript in to the fact that the disease yields like magic to these Baths.

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One department of our Disnensary is specially devoted to the treatment of the Diseases of vermales. Three 'out his of the mortality among American women is caused by Lucorrhea or "Whites," Sexual Weakness, Pairini and Suppre sed Menstruation, Netvous and General Debility, Hypo thondria or Low Spirits, and Diseases of the Womb, Letlected from a false delicacy. Those afficied sith the above, or any other classes are respectfully invited to consult us. \*pre of charge, either personalty or by letter, and no case will be taken under trea ment unless we are satisfied it may be cured or at least greatly relieved.

DR GALEN'S PREVENTIVE—A new article for either sex, a "aneed upon physiolodical and chemical pri ciples, by which the number of offspring may be limited or incr ased at ple sure. Its use being in accordance with ratural laws, requires the violation of no pri hip of health or monality. Full drection agcompany it, also, a wore by the inventor, entitled "The Physiology of Oneration, or the Secret of Limiting or increasing the Offspring at Will," illustred by eight beautiful ut. expaining the o'incipies upon which it ac s, and containing all that is known on the subject. The Preventive together with the direction, and book, will be set under seal through the pest, or may be had at the office. This article is infulfible, and warrunted to news full. Price Five Dollars.

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Wherethose afflicted with any
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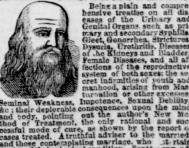


form of Private Disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz: Sphills, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Ulcera, Tumors, Cancers, Secondary and Constitutional syphilis. Disease of the Kidneys. &c. By this system it is proved that the venereal complaint is as entirely under the control of medicine acts a common cold or simple lever; and, while insufficient persons are dally sending away and giving them up only from their own Incompency, complete and permanent cares are constant-

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No art cle of medicine intended for the exclusive
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To persons at a distance, who wish to be cured at home, we will, on the receipt of a brief state of their case, send a list of such question would ask on a personal interview, and or of the list filled out, we will forward mediciticallary schapted to the case, free from declarations of the list distance of the lis

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W. J. HARDER,

Colonel Confederate States Arms FORT MORGAN, June 18th, 1861.

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The Battle at Springfield.

We have given our readers all the information that we have received relative to the rumored battle at Springfield, Mo., and they must determine for themselves as to its credibility. We doubt its correctness. Lyon is or was at Springfield with a force of about 20,000 men, and McCullough's force combined with the strength of the Missonrians in that city would give him a command of about an equal number. A battle has been expected at that point for sometime; and it is quite possible that it has taken place with the result indicated by the report. But there having been no confirmation of the statement first received at Memphis on Tuesday casts suspicion on

THEATER-JONATHAN BRADFORD AND THE PIRATE'S LEGACY .- There was quite 2 large attendance at the Theater-much greater than could have been expected considering the heat of the weather. The comedy of the Babes in the Wood, was well performed, but was not a great success .-It is sadly deficient in incident, nor is the language sufficient forcible, brilliant, and sparkling to dispense with that variety so essential to comedy. The characters are happy and truthful, but pecutiar, and perhaps only found in the locality where they are placed. We do not think the play could ever attain any great popularity on the American stage.

To-night two fine melo-dramas will be performed-Jonathan Bradford, or the Murder at the Roadside Inn, and the very successful one, by the late Charles Saunders, of the Pirate's Legacy-a capital Satarday night bill, and certain to draw a good house. During this extreme hot weather the Theater appears to be the coolest spot in-doors in the city.

We are pleased to learn that other novelties are in preparation for Friday and Saturday nights next week.

The Cincinnati Gazette says the proposition of the Black Republicans in what State to unite with the Democrats "seems to meet with little favor." Why should it be entertained even for a moment? You are trying to subvert the Government, have set the Constitution aside, deny the freedom of speech, muzzle the press, and your King has levied taxos upon the people more odious than the most despotic sovereign. There is nothing Democratic in that.

The Paymaster arrived at Cairo the other day with a little loose change for the soldier boys, but not near enough to pay whisky, eigar, and tobacco bills.

T. B. Flournoy, of Arkansas, de. parted his life last evening, at the residence of Dr. Blackburn, in this city.

The City Council were in session last night, but no business of importance was transacted.

INCIDENTS AFTER THE BATTLE.-The Lynchburg Republican publishes a letter dated in camp at Manasses, July 28d, from which we make some extracts:

I can't r. alize myself in "the pomp and circumstances of war." But, great God, what have I seen—the wounded, the dead and the dying. You can possibly imagine my first feelings, though they were Yankees, when I looked in upon them—some what through the head some with legs and shot through the head, some with legs and arms broken, some through the stomach, and in fact all over; and to hear their mournings and their groanings, and I shought "is this war! They (the Yankees,) almost to a man,

say if they had known how things were down here with us, they never would have come. They say if they can get well, they will never come again unless to fight for

Among the things which we have cap-tured are 20,000 handcufts—think of that— 20 manacle us with. These have been brought into camp, together with all their

arms and munitions.

The property in all taken from the enemy is estimated at one million and a half of dollars. From what I have seen, it is doubtless so.

The secondrels got our password, our miform, and had a Secession flag at the head of their ranks when they made their first deadly fire, that raked us the worst

The mails taken from the enemy and the letters written to their friends, show that they expected no trouble in taking as. It is curious to read their letters—in John Daniel, noble, gallant boy, though

shot down twice, rallied and fought like a man. He was shot the third and fourth time, but fought the battle through, and is now doing well—very well. All, all fought like men and heroes.

#### [Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courier]

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, JUDGE. FRIDAY, August 2, 1861.

BAILED OUT .- J. Bell was bailed out of

the Cave.
Ordered that summons returnable on the ordered that summons returnable on the 6th inst., be issued against Barbary Robr, to show cause why Henry Robr and Louisa Robr should not be bailed out.

DRUNK —C. O'Donnell got very drunk and insulted a ludy. He went to the Cave for twelve months, in default of \$500 bail.

Geo. Manning was presented for being drunk and disorderly. Discharged.

## Presentation of a Sword to General Beauregard-How the Rebels Com-municate With Each Other.

A few days since a lady in this city, the wife of a prominent official under the Administration, forwarded to Gen. Beaure, gard, through her son, a magnificent sword, as a present from a number of ladies residing in the Second Ward, who desired thus the correst their esterm and symmetry for thing in the Second Ward, who desired thus to express their esteem and sympathy for him in his present position. A day or two afterward this same lady herself went as far as Maryland Point, with one hundred letters in her possession for the Rebels, which she had conveyed to them in the following manner: On reaching Maryland following manner: On reaching Maryland Point she shot off a rocket as a signal for the boat on the opposite shore, which immediately came over, with mufflied oars, took the package, and then left, after which the lady returned to this city. On Thurs-day last she repeated the experiment, this time attempting herself to pass over in the beat, but was compelled to return when within about three hundred yards of the Virginia shore, by a shot from the steamer Resolute. The lady is now in Washington, probably awaiting another opportunity to advance the cause of the Rebels in this clandestine mode. We refrain from mentarian areas as hereafter. riandestine mode. We refrain from men-tioning names, as by so doing we might prevent the successful prosecution of the plan which has been adopted for the cap-ture of the whole party. Free and constant communication with the Rebeis is said to the kept up by means of boats from Alex-andria to Occount. the energy's pickets andria to Occoquan, the enemy's pickets extending that far.—[Wash. Cor. N. Y. Her-

The Memphis Appeal, of the 31st alt., thus chronicles a forward movement of an Arkaneas Regiment:

A PROPITABLE MOVEMENT.—Letters were received in Helena, on Friday last, from members of Col. Cleburne's regiment, which state that their gallant colonel, a few days since, made a profitable haul in the way of "material a'd" from the enemy. Learning that a Lincolaite named Rives, who had been intercepting a rms and munitions designed for the patriots, was in alsoout about 35 miles above the camp, with his ill-gotten gains, Col. C. selected about 150 men and left for Rives' rendezvous, which he reached in a few hours. He succeeding in taking six prisoners, after putting to flight 500 of the enemy; and captured 90 mul-2s, a lot of choice beef cattle, a large flock of sheep, a lot of ammunition, a number of wagons, which is a disinfectant. On no account should night service be allowed with an empty stomach, as this is sure to have bad effects.—[N. Y. Herald.] A PROPITABLE MOVEMENT .- Letters were

Immense Peace Meeting in N. J.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

AND STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P

1500 Jersey Farmers in Council!

The New York Day Book, of Wednesday vening, has the following, which is to the point, indicating that the re-action has be gun in earnest : An immense and enthusiastic Democratic

Peace Meeting was held at Schaalenberg, Bergen county, New Jersey, Tuesday after-noon, July 30th. The meeting was called to order by N. H. Blauvelt, E.-q., who nom-inated the Hon. Ralp Demzrest for President. The following gentlemen were appointed

Vice Presidents: John Hill, Ralph Christie, David S. Dem John Hitl, Ralph Christie, David S. Demarest, Abraham Cole, Aaron Voorhis, John Cooper, Judge Trowbridge, Jacob R. Demarest, Judge Terhune, Robert Annat, Tudis R. Cooper, John C. Myers, John C. Westervelt, James Kipp, George Woolfkeel, Jacob Christie, Samuel R. Demarest, John J. Demarest, Ralph Voorhis, John R. Post, David Demaray, Thomas W. Demarest, Peter Huyler, Joseph Miller, James W. Christie, John Huyler.

The following gentlemen were appoint-The following gentlemen were appoint

ed Secretaries:
H. H. R. Blauvelt, John W. Westervelt,

H. H. Blauven, John T. Cornelius Westervelt.
The meeting was addressed by Thomas S. Lawrence, Esq., and Thomas Dunn English. The following resolutions were

unanin on ilyadop:e1:
Resolved, That as citizens of the State of
New Jersey, a soversignty always faithful
to the compact which she entered into with the other States, her peers, and which has always strictly sustained the Constitu-tion, we are loyal to the General Government to the full extent of its limited and specified powers, and devoted to that Union which was founded on the consent of its creators, and ratified by the several States,

ts members.

Resolved, That loyalty to the Union is only compatible with strict fidelity to the Constitution and that those who violate the provisions of the latter, even under the hypocritical pretence of preserving the ormer, are enemies to be confronted and

esisted.

Resolved, That we firmly protest against the attempts made, under color of the ty-rant's excuse, "necessity," to consolidate this government, to reduce the rights of to subjection, and to rob free white citizens, for whom this government was formed, of their constitutional rights and rivileges. Resolved, That this Union being based

Resolved, That this Union being based on the coasent of States, and the good will of the people, cannot be preserved by the bayonet and sword of the soldier, and that the result of continued civil war can only be the permanent dissolution of a Union which, up to this period, was a blessing to the people, and which would continue to be so throughout all time if administered according to its true spirit and intent. whenever occasion required it, declared in Resolved. That we charge the awful refavor of that neutrality, and have not, or ponsibility for the pending Civil War, or all its sacrifice of valuable lives, is avish waste of treasure, and the deadly blow it has stricken at our prosperity as a people—upon the agitators in the North-ern States, who, through the press and popular assemblages, and, most of all, from a prostituted pulpit, have exerted themselves to "educate a generation to hate the South;" and who are to-day gloating over the spectacle of Americans hounded on to slaughter by the very parties who are witnesses of the contest but I have been no street brawler for the Union these who are witnesses of the contest of the too cowardly to participate in it. That the aggressors among the States have been the transgressors of the bonds of the nion; and that upon the heads of the Onion; and that upon the heads of the Anti-slav ry fanatics and demagogues of the North, who are playing into the hands of equally anscrupulous men in the South, rest the crimes of fratricide, bloodshed

and treason against the libe ties of the people and the Union of the States.

\*\*Resolved, That the suppression of the writ of habeas corpus by irresponsible soldiery, through the orders of the Executive; the seizure of respectful petitions without color of law by the police of New York; the relative ful increase of the standing area. the unlawful increase of the standing army, the stoppage of newspaper presses in Mis-souri; the incarceration of citizens without warrant, and the systematic attempts made to repress free speech by the tools of the President, meet our severest condem-nation, and cannot be cared by the passage of laws which are themselves equally unconstitutional, and therefore void and of Resolved, That the whole course of the

Executive, and of the Congress of the United States at his instance, octrays a settled purpose to destroy the rights of States and individuals, and valuing the freedom bequeathed to us by our fathers, we are prepared to resist usurped power in every legal and rightful way that our determined hatred to tyranny may suggest.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Hon. George T. Cobb, the Representative in Congress from this Digital and that he he requested to use District, and that he be requested to use every means to stay the progress of this fratricidal war, and by a return to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, to pre-serve the Union of States, and give it due force, efficiency and stability.

New Plan of the Secessionists to Carry Maryland out of the Union— Their Contemplated Invasion of the State at two Points-Facts so far as they are Concerned.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.] BALTIMORE, July 29, 1861. The Secessionists here are in high feather at the prospect before them. They affect no concealment of the plan which Jeff.

Davis has for forcing Maryland out of the Union and transferring the battle-ground to this State. Their latest version of it is They do not propose to disturb Baltimore for fear it may be bombarded and burned to the ground by Col. Morris. Their wealth and property are too great to be exposed to his terrible alternative. But Jeff. Davis is o send a portion of his army over in to Maryland across the Potomac, somewhere between Harper's Ferry and Little Falls, and is to take post at some point which they can fortify as they have done Manassas Junction. Several points are discussed, but the general opinion of the sympathizers with the movement is in fewer of the Fred. with this movement is in favor of the Fred-erick Junction. The Rebel army is to make a stand at the point chosen in such orce as to be able to maintain their posi-

force as to be able to maintain their posi-tion and their communication with the Virginia side of the Potomac. Fortifica-tions are to be thrown up all along the line of communication, on the banks of the river and at the Frederick Junction. In this way, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is to be commanded.

The planting of the rebel flag upon the soil of Maryland, it is confidently believed and intended by the Secessionists, will be soil of Maryland, it is confidently believed and intended by the Secessionists, will be followed by a rapid uprising and concentration at their fortified encampments of those 30,000 Maryland rebels, which Mr. May boasted of in his late speech in Congress, as being ready to take up arms against the United States. Pending this railying of the Maryland Secession forces, the Legislature is to legislate the State out of the Federal Union into the Confedeate Union, and thus formally complete the reof the Federal Union into the Confedeate Union, and thus formally complete the rebellion. The rest they are willing to leave to the chances of war, hoping to save Bultimore by the reduction of Washington, which they think will be easily achieved by an attack upon it from the rear. When asked how Jeff. Davis is to get his army into Maryland, with Gen. Banks at Harper's Ferry, tney say that Joe Johnston will give him enough to do from the direction of Winchester, while Beauregard will tion of Winchester, while Beauregard will keep Gen. McClellan busy in front of Wash-ington, and that while they are thus en-gaged Gen. Lee will slip across the Potom-ac and seize the Frederick Junction.

THE SICKLY SEASON ON THE POTOMAC. THE SIGKLY SEASON ON THE POTOMAC.—
From Harper's Ferry to the Chesapeake
Bay, the banks of the Potomac are proverbially unhealthy during the months of August and September. Malaria engenders
chills and fever, and every species of intermittent ailment, up to the most virulent
typhoid. Even yellow fever, or an epidemic akin to it, is frequently found not
far from Fortress Monroe. From sunset,
until an hour after sunrise, unnecessary
exposure will beget disease, and those who
are forced to do night service, will almost
surely fall victims to some of the disorders

(From the Cincinnati Times.] MESSRS EDITORS: I find in the local col-umn of the Cincinnati Times, of the 23d.

the following item: "A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING CHURCH AND STATE IN NEWPORT.—A gen tleman who resides in Newport informs us that yesterday evening, when the last edi-tion of the Times reached Newport, a cer-tain preacher of that place, who has here-tofore made great professions of devotion to the Union, immediately took the paper to his Scession sympathizers, and had a general sneer and guff w over the reported disaster which bad befallen the United States forces. Verily, this is a wolf in sheep's clothing, and his flock may well

beware of him. There can be no doubt, in this city, that the above was designed for me. There is no Baptist or Presbyterian minister residing here. The other pastors of the city, both Protestant and Catholic, are either from the North or from foreign lands, and are loyal to the Union, beyond the shadow I am a Kentuckian, and pastor of the M.

E. Church South, and am well aware that I have been extensively reported, in this and the adjacent cities, by certain parties, as a Secessionist. Hence the general application of your allusion to me.

Late in the evening I purchased a copy of the Times, and, after reading it to my

family, went out to meet, at another house, a friend whom I expected from the interior; and supposing that he would like to read it, I took the paper with me, never dreaming that it would be regarded by your "local," or any one else, an act of treason to show to others its telegraphic column. Not finding my friend, I turned my steps home-ward, but being invited into a neighboring house, I entered, and to three female friends read the dispatches, in all seriousness without a "sneer," a "gudaw," or a smile-expressing regrets at the great loss of life. expressing regrets at the great loss of life. That was the sum of my offending! For this I am published in your columns, to the excited people of three cities, as "a wolf in sheep's clothing," "reading to Secession sympathizers," "with a sneer and a guffaw over the reported disasters which had befallen the United States forces," and my "flock" is "warned to be beware of me."

I will not say your informant "is a liar and a scoundrel," a la Parson Brownlow. But will suggest that he is slightly in errors.

But will suggest that he is slightly in er ror in his report. He must have a keep ear to hear "a guffaw that was not indulge ed in," through closed windows, over an intervening front yard, and across a wide street. Marvelously long ears must be wear! And what eyes he has: To see a 'general sneer' so far, and through a brick wall and curtained windows. Badam's howether saw the anyel of the lord had horse that saw the angel of the Lord, had ne'er such eyes or cars as he.

Your reporter represents me as "hereto-fore making great professions of devotion to the Union," and urges my "flock to be-ware of me, as a wolf in sheep's clothing." Those who are acquainted with me knowery well that since this war commence I have made no such "great professions." The Legislature and Union party of Ken-tucky, having declared in favor of "neu-trality till the end of the war," I have, any occasion, avowed myself in favor of

the sceession of Kentucky. My course as a Christian pastor has been acceptable to a large congregation of Union people.

I have preached neither a Union nor disunion sermon. I have had the "Sa: Spangled Banner" neither sung nor displayed to my Charles. Large given no rollifely. n my Church. I have given no political axhibition on the Lord's day. I have received no plaudits from political admirers. or against it. And while some have puror egainst it. And wine some nave pur-sued me with the cry of secssion, trasson and traitor, I have had, as an assu-rance of approval of my course, the regular attendance in my Church of the largest American congregation in the c by, many of whom are as ardent Union people, and as strong coer-cionists as the Times could desire, and still they attend, special attention being necessary on the last Sabbath to seat the large congregation.

Your allusion to me is short, but very suggestive of proscription and mobocracy, and has rendered necessary this lengthy defense. If it was not the intention of your reporter to aliente my congregation from me, and excite the indignation of the community against me, and if, as editors, you disapprove his apparent intention to do so, you will please do me the justice to

ive this a place in your columns.
J. W. CUNNINGHAM. NEWPORT, Ky., July 24, 1861

The Black Republican War-Defam ing Each Other.

The attention of our readers is directed o the following from the Washington correspondence of the New York Times .-These charges of cowardice, &c., they can settle among themselves:

WASHINGTON, July 30. I am afraid the good people of New York are doing quite as much to demoralize on troops, as did the battle of Bull Run. Idol izing runaways, and making heroes of cor ards, is not the way to grow true patriots the returning troops looks at this distance like a mockery of valor. For instance, read in Saturday's Times the following, re lating to the reception of the Eighth Regiment, New York State Militia, on then arrival at New York:

"Capt, Varian, with his troop of bronzed and hardy-looking artillerists, were also on the pier, with their two guide colors, torn almost to shreds by the enemy's balls during the late

And, again, I read of

"Capt. Varian's artillery corps, which was i Now look at the facts. On the Saturday preceding the battle of Bull Run, Captain Varian and his artillerists demanded their discharge—their time having expired.— General McDowell said al that a com-General McDowell said all that a commander on the eve of a battle cocid say, to induce them to remain, but without producing any effect. That day Secretary Cameron visited the camp and the subject being referred to him, partly by cox.ng, and partly by truly representing the inglorious action which they contemplated, the artilierists were induced to notify Gen. McDowell that "with the exception of seventeen, the company would stay with the division, until the time of the regiment expired, on the 25th." After Secretary Cameron returned to Washington, however, the company took a sober second thinguit, and inte Saturday evening again demanded their discharge from Gen. Mc demanded their discharge from Gen. Mc-Dowell. Of course it had to be granted and in addition to his other duties, the commander had to provide for mustering them out of the service and sending then

the rear.
They wanted to take their battery with them, but this Gen. McDowell refused-fearing the effect to be produced upon the moving column, at seeing a park of ar-tillery withdrawing to the rear as the infantry marched to the front. This artillo-ry lay idle all day at Centerville, and was brought off by the rear guard on Monday morning—brought off by stronger hands from another State, and without even hav-ing fired one projectile. If the two guide-coors are "tota almost to shreds" their colors are "torn almost to shreds," their artillerists must have halted on their march to the war and made their own colors a tarket, popping them with the pis-tols they had never yet fired at a fice. This statement of facis comes from an authen-tic source, and is litterally time.

of the action of the fighth Regiment and the Seventy-first Regiment on the field of battle, I have no censure. It is conceded, indeed, that the latter did its entire duty. But it is a fact that will not probably be disputed, that a Lieutenant commanded the Seventy-first on the field of battle, and that neither Col. Martin nor the Mijor of that regiment, nor Col. Lyon the Major of that regiment, nor Col. Lyon of the Eighth, could satisfy the majority

of the Eighth, could satisfy the majority of their regiments of their personal valor, nor, obtain from their commander a certificate that they did not skulk from danger on the field of battle.

I saw, soms days ago, a statement that a Captain or Lieutenant Alexander displayed cowardice on the field. I have seen since a statement from his friends that "Captain or Lieutenant Alexander was incapable of cowardice." I did not see Alexander run, and he may be incapable of cowardice, but if he will go to the neadquarters of the Army of the United States he will hear persons who hold equal or higher rank than himself, very bitterly lamenting that an Army officer, and a graduate of West Point, should have so entirely faited to do his duty on the field, and should have set an example of running which a raw recruit would be ashamed to follow.

follow.

There have been other acts of coward-

ice on the field of Buil Run-at least there

nem so well authenticated as to justif my giving them publicity. It is not among the volunteers alone that such instances occur. The regulars themselves produce their full quota of lustances; and then educated at West Point were as prominent in cowardice as men fresh from the workshops. It is not a pleasant thing to make these statements. It is muce easier to commend for bravery than to brand for cowardwice; but if cowards are not branded, how shall the brave be hor

Here is the bill of fare of one of the volunteer regiments in camp near Clarks ville, Tenn. The soup, sass, and side dishes were very fine, rich, rare, and racy:

BILL OF FARE. Massie House, July 25th, 1861. FOURTEENTH REGIMENT TENNESSEE YOLUN TEERS.

Meals at all hours when not otherwise engage SOUPS. Scott's Hasty, a la Manassas. BOILED.

Ham. Sucked Hog. BROILED. Ham and Eggs-without the eggs. FRIED. Ham and Gravy.

BAKED. Ham and Bread. Ham without Bread.

ENTRIES. Chunk of Baker's Bread brought from Camp Quarels, reserved as an ornament and curiosity. RELISHES.

Gen. Lee's (successor to Lee Perrie) We SASS.

Magruder's Letter to Butler, sent from Bethel, trimmed with Scalps sent from Bethel, trimmed with a piece of Andy Johnson's coat tail, found at Cumberland Gap, together with sauce made of one of his boot heels found at the same place. liew of the enemy-very often called for

Fresh papers—very much relished by all. Excuses from drill—exceeding delicious. SIDE DISHES-Laid under the table. Lincoln's call for troops. Brownlow's letter declining to run fo

Governor.
A copy of the last Banner. Bill Polk's Inaugural-scarcely discernable DESERT.

Wolasses. Dried Peaches. Molasses. Dried Peaches, Women's Smiles, brought from Camp Quarles, and gathered along the road by "Head of Mess" and "Merry," assisted by "Lawyer Bill" and the rest of the mess. (Hard to digest.)
Cologmy Water, furnished by "Mault," especially for the other messes. pecially for the other messes. on "June's" violin—sweeter than all

Gen. McClellan's Body Guard.

The Washington Star states that the Sturges Rifle Corps, which have acted as body guard to Gen. McClellan through the campaign of Western Virginia, have reached Washington:

They number about one hundred men, armed with Sharp's breech-loading rifles and sabre bayonets; they were enrolled in Chicago for the war. They are named after Solomon Sturges, a wealthy banker in Chicago, who denoted the whole of the outfile, the company at a cost of \$20,000. outfit to the company, at a cost of \$20,000. Their tents are of the Crimean pattern, and are the best in use.

The officers' tent is used by Gen. McClel-

lan, and around him at all times are the Chicago boys. They all love the General, and there is not a man who would not die at any time to save him from harm. The uniforms are the neatest we have seen. One is dark grey, and one corduroy for fa-tigue. They are accompanied by the champion drummer who accompanied Ellsworth's Zouaves on their tour over the United States

tica, on the 1st inst, John Willey, son of i Ann C. Moore, late of Louisvi le, Kr., ag and i0 months. Madison and Cincinnati papers please copy

## Auction Sales.

BY C. C. SPENCER. ASSIGNEES SALE OF OFFICY FIXTURES, AT AUCTION:

AT AUCTION:

AT AUCTION:

At 10 o'ci ck will be solt, by order of Assence
of Thos Browne, at his late Excounge office of
Main street under the National Hetel, the OfficFurpiture contained therein, consisting in part of
Matting, Decks, Counters, Stores, Clock, Chairs, &c
Ternos cash.

AUCTION NOTICE! CHANGE OF BUSINESS!

S. ROTHCHILD,

On Market street, between Second and Third No. 217, South side. WO. 217, South side,
WOULD announce to the citizens of Louisville
and vicinity, that he has opened a large AUC
TION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, where he
rill have always on hand a large lot of DOMESTIG
600DS, BOOTS AND SHOES, and READY-MADI
OLOTHING, at auction prices. GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, and READY-MADE CLOTHING, at auction prices.

Auction Sales every day from 9 until 12 o'clock, and in the evenium from 7 until 10 o'clock.

Out-door Sales promptly attended to.

Cash advanced on consignments.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please come forward and settle, or the accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection, mas diff.

8. ROLHCHILD.

## GRAYSON SPRINGS, KY.

If the undersigned having the entire control of James F. Clarkson's interest in this establishment, will open the same for the reception of visions on the 16th of June, with a promise to keep plain and substantial Kentucky Hotel, including a the best applies the country will afford, and so licits patronage TERMS OF BOARD:

CHOICE COAL.

WYE have just received by our tow-boat Wm WY Fox. a heavy tow of very superior PITLS BURGH COAL, which we offer at the very low merket price. BOWSER & FULTS. Coal Othics. Market st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

Expasteum in hoc posteum fenceum, Etadvertisumpaysexpensum. Go forth in hasta with bills and paste, and pro-claim to all creation. That men are wise who advertise in the presen generation.

CAPT. DICK MOORE. (The particularly original and unquestionablysis pure, who has been to Jeffersonville and does not intend to go Charlestown, but is at his business in Louisville city.)

BILL POSTER & DISTRIBUTER. And sole Proprietor and Publisher of the

SIDE-WALK ADVERTISER. Specimens of his paper to be seen on all the principal fences and places of the most Prominent and Elevated Character. Fourthand Fith. Orders left at either of the print-ing effices will reserve prompt attention.

## SHOEMAKERS WANTED!

ment and prompt pay.

WANTED to make Kip and thick work. Constant employment and prompt pay.

Enquire of R. S. HOLLINS & CO., iys dim

4 Inn Block, Nashville, Tenn. DR. J. WILSON,

VETERINARY SURGEON. Dr. W. respectfully announces to the citizens of Louisville and its vicinity, that he is practicing the above profession in all its various branches, and trustes of strict attention, to merit their future paironase.

Dr. W. baving long experience in the northwest of the United States, in the treatment of all diseases to which they are subject, feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

cail.

Eff Advice, Horse and Cattle Medicine. Liniments, Ointments, &c. may be had at his Dispensary, at HENRY DUNCAN'S LIVERY STABLE, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Operations skillfully performed. my15 dom

Garden and Grass Seeds, And Manufacturers
Agricultural Implements,

CARTER & BUCHANAN,

LOUISVILLE, KY. apl4 d&wt

A de la

Alver Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING. AUGUST 3. BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

SUPERIOR, Ditman. Cincinnati, LINDEN, Andrews, Henderson, MASONIC GEM, C. frey, Evansville. ARRIVALS, August 2. Major Anderson, Cin; Conewago, Pitts; DEPARTURES.

for Particulars see Steamboat Advertisements

Major Anderson, Cin; Commercial, Hender THE RIVER was falling yesterday, with scant four feet water in the canal hast evening. The weather continues oppressively warm—the warmest of the sezson, and much warmer than comfortable—the thermometer running high in the nineties. At Cincinnati it was falling, and falling too at Pittsburg, with but little over four feet water in the channel at the latter port.

The Cincinnati Enquirer has the follow-ing about the movements of Lincoln troops on the wheelbarrow fleet: About thirty of the volunteers belong-ing to the Second German Regiment were lef-behind on Wednesday. They go up on the Blenwood to-morrow.

The Twenty-fouth Regiment, from Camp Chase, arrived from Columbus last night about midnight, and were taken on board of the stemers J. H. Done and Undine, for Point Pleasant on the Kenawha River.

The Conewago was looked for yesterday, bound for St. Louis, but we didn't see her.

The Masonic Gem, Captain Caffrey, is the regular mail, passenger, and freight packet this evening at 5 o'clock, from Portland, for Henderson and all way points. The Linden, Capt. Andrews, is the nail packet in place of the little Grey Eagle for Evansville, Henderson, and all way places this evening. The clerk, Mr. Lusk, s always attentive. The light Diligent, Capt. Cobb, is

the accommodation packet this afternoon for Leavenworth, Troy, and all way places. She starts at 3 o'clock from Portland. The Cincinnati folks are grumbling over the crumbs that fall from King Lin oln's table, as will be seen by the follow

ing:
"There is a complaint among steamboatmen that there was no competition invited in awarding one or two contracts for con veying troops from the city to Point Pleas-ani, by water. We are informed that the mea who leave to-day in the Reliance and J. H. Done, will be carried for one dollar per head less than has previously been allowed to the same contractors for the same

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER. Embracing only the Leading Articles Import.

CINCINNATI — Per Major Anderson — 136 bbls whisky, Doern & Hughes—120 bbls sugar, 190 bags coffee, Newcomb & Bro—75bags coffee Win Gay—30 bags coffee, John Terry & Co—30 do, Billing & Dreisbach—25 bags coffee, Castleman, Marcell & Co—700 bundles paper, Dupont & Co—12 casks bacon, Guthrie & Bro—19 bbls whisky, John Snyder & co—50 bags coffee, to Allen, Moore & Haden—21 bbds tobacco, and 8 boxes cheese, 9 casks bacon, 42 packages boxer, 7 bags coffee, 127 kegs merchandise, 33 packages butter, consignees.

A TABLE OF IMPORTS PER RIVER

Bacon, casks	832 Sugar, bbls
Bagging, pieces	-Sugar, boxes
Booe, colls	Staves
Twine, bales	- Laths
Hamp, bales	- Lead, pigs
Cotton, bales	Liesd. White kees
Comon Yarns, bags	nos Tin, boxes
Cotton Batting, bale	150 Molasses, bbls
Cendles, imp., bres	- Molasses, % bble
Cheese, boxes	419 Shot, bags
Coffee, bags	3866 Tar, bbls
Cosl, bushels	- Tar, kegs
Dry Goods, boxes	2410 Tobacco, hhds
Omga, pkgs	26 Tobacco, boxes
Wheat, bags	520 Tobacco, bales
Corn, bags	927 Turpentine, bbls
	199 Timenatie, Obis
Oats, bags	133 Liquors, bbls
Lard, bbls	- Ilquors, boxes
Lard, kegs	-Oakum, bales
Hogs, head	282 Mackerel, bbls
Glass, boxes	Mackerel, pkgs
Crates and endis	- Salt, Ken. & O. page
597. bales	- Salt, Liverpool,
Didee, bundles	- Salt, Liverpool, "
Monr, bbb	216 Tez, 36 cheets
Whisky, bbls	3867 Tea, pkgs
Malis, kees	- Wool, bags
Iron, pieces	268 Pork, bbls
Iron, bandles	46 Spice, pigs
Fig Iron, tons	- Bice, tierces
Paper, bundles	48 2 Rosin, bbls
Seed, Flax, phay	- Pitch, bbls
Bood, Clever, pkg	86000 Bran & Shorts, bgs.
Shimyles	86800 Bran & Shorts, bre.
Mague bhda	

#### Steamboats.

INITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR HEN

The splendid new U. S. Mail steamer Linden, Capt. Andrews, will leave as above on this day. Jod wharf.
For freight or passage, hopewharf.
For freight or passage, having superior accommogions apply on board or to
T. M. ERWIN. Agent,
a3 No. 37 Wall street.

The light-draught passenger packet
LINDEN, A. dr. s master,
will leave as above on Saturday, 2d
For freight or master, For freight or passage apply on board or to al MOOREFAD & CO., Agents,

REGULAR U.S MAIL PACKET FOR The splendld passenger steamer MASONIC GEM. Caffrey master, Will leave Louisville for above and all way landings on every Wednesday and Saturday at 40 ck. P. M from Portland wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board or to B. J. CAFFREY, Agent, 137 Wallstreet.

REGULAR SATURDAY PA KET FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS, The freight and passenger steamer
LOUISVILLE, Joe Combs, master
Will leave as above at 10'clock
jyō dtf

U. S. MAIL LINE FOR THE EAST. THE splendid passen-ger scamers JACOB | Comments of the passen | TELE-STRADER and TELE-STRADER | TELE-STRADER

GRAPH No. 3 will leave for CINCENNATI EVERY MORNING.
At 12 o'clock, which insures the making of the 4 o'clock moraling connections by Railroad from Clackmant to the North and East.
For freight or passage apply on board or to JOE CAMPION, Agent 1300 Claw and 1100 Claw

Regular U. S. Mail Line-For Henderson.

Leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Salarday.

FOR BRANDENBURG, LEAVENWORTH, STEPHENSPORT AND CLOVERPORT, HAWESVILLE, CANNELTON, TELL CITY, TROY, ROCKPORT, OWENSHO RO, EVANSVILLE AND HEADERSON.

The splendld new passenger steamer CBMMERCIAL, Capt. J. B. Armanda and Friday at 50 clock P. M.
And the steamer Lindlen, Capt. Andrews, will leave from Louisville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 50 clock P. M.
For freighter passage apply on board or to the control of the con

NOTICE. THE univaled steamers OH ARLEY THE univaled steamers OH ARLEY INCLUDED THE UNIVALED AND PINE VARBLE No. 2.

Limit to be season to do all kinds of towing to any roint above or below the falls, at the univalent reasonable rates. Being a horze of experienced boatmen, they will be able to impart satisfaction to all who may wish to engage their services.

All orders left at the stoking store of Ben Borrest, owhere of Fourth and Water streets, will meet with prompt attention.

P. S. All towing done at the risk of owners. 30 dti

PRESCRIPTIONS PUT UP accurately and promptly at all hours.

O. H. STEATTAN, Capitol Drug Store,

my6 dtf opposite the Post-office. MEDICAL CARD.

WAR OR NO WAR, "IT IS APPOINTED UNTO ALL MEN ONCE TO DIE." BE-PORE DEATH THERE IS GENERALLY

PORE DEATH THERE IS GENERALLY SICKNESS.

D. R. H. CLAY COONS has returned to Louisville, and offers his professional services to the afficted of the city and vicinity. From his experience and success in practice, he hopes to merit and receive a share of pullic patronage.

He tousts that it will not be considered invidious to hame some of the disease in the treatment of which he usually excels.

In fevera of all kinds incident to this climate, from Typhoid down to plain Intermittent, Erysleelas Ebeumatism Neuralgia, Schales, and all nervous affections; Serofula and Ulvers of all kinds, Pneumon'a, Pleuriry, and all accute affections of the classic. the chest.

Female Diseases and diseases of children, Bleeding, tupping anp Drawing Teeth, performed on the shortest notice.

Office and residence on Green street, fourth door above Third, north side.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, One hundred three-year old Mules, Real Estate, and Real Estate Notes (the city of Luiss vile, Ky.) fer NEGROES, Apply to John Burks, near this city.

JAMES B. BURKS Zatest bu Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

Their Reception at Cincimmati.

RETURNED VOLUNTEERS

WAR IN MISSOUR!.

MCCULLOUGH MOVING NORTH.

U. S. VESSELS SCOTCHED.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

From New York.

NEW YORK. August 2.—It appears that the New York 5th regiment, en routs home, the New York 5th regiment, ex routs home, was stoned while passing throuth the Sixth Ward in Beltimore on Wednesday night, by a crowd who cheered for Jeff. Davis. The firing was returned with bullets, principally at one house. Citizens professing to be Unionists begged them to stop, Another report says the soldiers charged bayonets on the men lining the sidewalk. Several shots were fixed but nobody was hurt, but an officer, who in nobody was hurt, but an officer, who in endeavoring to arrest a rioter was slightly stabbed. Several arrests were made, but all were released on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

cial to N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. Washington, August 2.—Sources which are thought reliable say the House of Representatives will be adverse to the proposed increase of ten per cent. on the posed increase of ten per cent. on the present tariff. It is believed to have been ascertained that a considerable majority wid vote completely for its rejection.

The Senate Military Committee are rig idly scrutinizing the army nominations sent into them. It is not probable that Major Emory or any others that have wavered at a critical moment will be con-

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—The Four Cincinnati companies of the 2nd Ohio volunteers arrived this morning from Washington .-The reception was the grandest demonstration ever witnessed in Cincinnati. The Home Guards of Covington and Newport, and the reserved militia and independent regiments of Cincinnati, were out in large force, and escorted the volunteers through some of the principal streets to the Eighth Street Park, where they were welcomed by Judge Storer in an eloquent address.— They afterwards partook of a banquet in the Park, prepared by the citizens. All along the line of march, the streets were densely crowded, and the enthusiasm un-bounded. The volunteers were completebounded. The volunteers were complete ly covered with the boquets and wreath showered upon them. The city was gaily decorated with flags, and business was al-most entirely suspended.

From Springfield, Mo.

SPRINGFIELD, July 29.—Gen. Sweeney's command has returned from Forsyth. Gen. Lyon has officially expressed his high appreciation of the Generalship displayed by Col. Seigel in the battle near Carthage, and of the soldier-like qualities of his officers and men exhibited in that engagement.
Col. Coffee has been released on taking

Coi. Coffee has been receased on taking the oath of allegiance.

McCullough and Jackson's forces having devastated the country where they were encamped, are slowly moving northward in three divisions for the better subsist ence of the troops.

We are quietly awaiting their approach, our troops being ready for a battle, the unfavorable news from Virginia having inspired them with a fresh desire to recover in the West, whatever pressing have have

n the West, whatever prestige may have een lost in the East. Gen. Lyon's command is now only about 0,000 strong, a considerable number of the 3 months men having gone to St. Louis to receive their pay and be mustered out of service. A great majority of them will undoubtedly re-enlist and return here

500n.

The most outrogeous falsehoods are being circulated in Arkansas and Texas to induce men to enlist in the rebel army.

Federal Vessels in a Tight Place. Philadelphia, Aug. 2.—The Baltimore Exchange says three Federal steamers which left Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, which left rottess manded on weathersay, reached the mouth of the Pocomoke on the same evening, and in attempting to ascend they were repulsed, and in retreating ran aground. The Virginians sent for reinforcements and the capture and destruction of the vessels was expected.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, August 2.
Senate.—Mr. WHISON moved to take up the resolution approving the acts of the resident. Agreed to.
Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he should not elieve that the Senate ever intended to ake a vote on the resolution. He thought Senators were willing to let it have the go

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee. Lost-yeas 7, pays 23. Mr. SHERMAN spoke at length. He poroved of all the President's acts except one which authorized the Lieut. General to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and for this reason he could not vote for the

resolution.

Mr. SIM WONS, by consent, made a report from the Commutee of Conference on the Tax bill.

The bill reported by the Committee of

The bill reported by the Committee of Conference is essentially the House tarist bill. The ten per cent ad valorem is stricken out. The duty is raised on spirits, wines, liquors and silk. The income tax is placed at three per cent. on over \$8,000. The duty on sugaris 2c, on coffee 31/2, and on tea 15c. There are over \$20,000,000 or direct tax.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenn., said he should vote for the bill to carry ou the war.

The report was agreed to—yeas 34, nays 8. The joint resolution from the House, expressing sympathy with the bereaved lamilies of soidiers who had fallen in defense of the Republic was taken up and passed. illes of soiders who had fallen in defense of the Republic was taken up and passed. Mr. WILSON offered an amendment appropriating \$20,000,000 for the collection and organization of the volunteers, provided for in the bill to increase the army and navy, was reduced from \$30,000 to \$20,000 and the bill passed.

From Indianapolis. INDIANAPOLIS Ang. 2.—The 20th Indiana regiment, Col. Brown, fully equipped, left here this evening, via. Crestline and Pittsburg, for Washington.
Governor Morton has authorized the raising of a regiment, composed entirely of German.

of Germans.
Companies from Lawrenceburg, Aurora
New Albany, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Peru,
Fort Wayne, Brookville, and Iudianapolis,
are expected to compose the regiment.

From St. Joseph. St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 1—A gentleman just from Lexington, Missouli, reports that one of the oldest citizens in Lafayette

ounty, James S. Lighton, was shot in at-empting to pass the guards, put out by col. White's command. The citizens of Lexington and vicinity are much excited at his death. Change of Officers. HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 2—The entire force of the reserve regiments was placed under the command of Gen. McCall by order of Gen. McClellan. 11,000 of the reserve will be sent forward.

Arrival of the Fulton. St. Johns, N. F., August 2.—The steam-ship Fulton, from Hayre on the 23d, via Southampton 24th, arrived off Cape Race this morning. The Fulton's advices are three days later.

The movements in commercial circles day incicated nothing new to day, the insactions in the leading articles of de being limited, as parties who wished to purchase have no means of shipping. Money matters are unchanged.

FRIDAY, Aug.

Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER.

Daily Review Louisville Market. FLOUR AND GRAIN-Sales of 160 bbls our at \$4@5 30; 500 bushels wheat at our at \$4@5 30; 500 bushels wheat at 8@65c; 300 bushels corn at 40c. No sales

of cats reported.
WHISKY-Sales of 200 bbls at 15@15%c. SHEETINGS-Sales of 30 bales at 9% @

Potatoes-Sales of 25 bbls potatoes at L@1 15.
CHERSE—Small sales at 7c.
APPLES—Sales of 100 bbls at \$1 30@2.
GROCERIES—Sales of \$7 hbds sugar at 3(359)(c; 70 bbls molasses at 32c; 60 sacks

offee at 15% (@16% c. Provillors—There were no sales re-

NEW YORK, August 1-P. M.

Flour dull and anestiled and prices nominal—super offered at \$3 50a3 & Receipts in excess of demand; wheat an hanged; not much done. Oats advanced to 24c. Whisky advanced to 14%; good demand. Mess pork \$14 50. Bg-con 5 and 6.2a7% and demand fair. 1.2rd wanted at \$88%. No sales bulk meals; very little done in any department to day; many stores closed, public attention being cagagad in receiving volunteers; Money matters unchanged. New Obleans, August 2—p. M. Colton—Sales of the week 218 bules. Mid-CINCINNATI, August 2-P. M.

New Obleans, August 1-P. M.
Cotton—Sales of the week 213 bales. Middling held at 10% all. Receipts at this port 120 bales against 6,620 bales last yes. Decrease 352 000 bales at N. O. Decrease 352 000 bales at Sugar 354 354 Molasses 206,225. Flour \$7 25a7 50. Corn of 6,455. Coffee-at 20,320c.
Advices from all parts of the Confederacy give glowing accounts of the crops.

Chicago & R. Isl. 40 — Galen & Chicago Panama 197 — Missouri Sixes. Lel. Lac. & Wis 26. — Pacific Mail Co. N. York Central 76%— Eric. ... Hudson. 31 — Tencessee 68. Ohio 6's ... 90%— N. Carolina 6's. Kentucky 6s ... 75 — Treasury 11's. U. S. 6s 'Si; coup 87%—Treasury 12's.

Money Market.

Per steamer Fulton LONDON MONEY MARKET. LONDON, July 25-M.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and Importer of

PIPES, &C., o. 307 Green street, between Third s d Fourth.
(Courier Buildings.)

Kentucky Jeans,

FREE FROM GREASE and made of PURE NATIVE WOOL.

HOME GROWN TURNIP SEED, OF 1861.

J. D. BONDURANT,

APOTHECARY'S HALL!

MPORTED AND SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, for sale by O. H. SERATTAN. Aposhecary, je28 dff opposite the Post-Office

HAVING the exclusive right to manufacture this c learned filme, I am prepared to fill or de a without limit. Of the NYRATTAIN, je29 dtf. Onnosite Post-Office. Ground Pepper and Spices, PREPARED and sold at the CAPITOL DRUG STORE, opposite the Post-office. my6 dtf O. H. STRATTAN, Proprietor. Compound Buckeye Pile Salve.

FORST HOUSE,

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Passengers and Bargage carried to and from he Railroad Depot, FREE OF CHARGE. ie3 d3m \$5 REWARD.

The White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, Va.

TERMS OF EOARD. 

New York Stock Market, NEW YORK, August 2-P. M.

Exchange is firm at % premium. Treasury Foreign Commercial.

S. B. M'GILL,

A LARGE assortment of the best brands of Ul-GARS AND TOBACCO kep constantly on hand.



A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey on L. RICHARDSON.

NEW CROP READY FOR SHIPPING,

Q UOTATIONS NOT ALLOWED, WHERE LESS han 50 hs are taken.
Wite Flat Dutch (decirable for table in Spring).

Liberal Discount to the Trade.

Opposite the Post-Office. J. R. GOLDSBOROUGH, PRESCRIPTION CLEANS. Fresh Supply of Pure Old Liquers,

Gwynn's Prepared Glue.

MANUFACTURED and sold exclusively at the Capitol Drug store opposite the Postoffice.

my6 dtf O. H. STKATTON, Apothecary.

DRURY W. POOR .... Proprietor.

STRAYED, a large Brindle COW; no mark, except a small streak of white down the back, and a small place out of Gray and Second.

Of Gray and Second.

OHN H. KITZERO

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

New York, August 1-7. H.
Cotton—market still continues very firm with
rather more doing; sales of 2,000 bales at 16%
for middling uplands.
Flour—common grades advanced 5¢ \$2 bbl;—
only moderate business doing for export and
home consumption; sales 2,200 bbls at \$4 65
to \$4 10 for superfine State, and \$4 2564 25
for extra do, \$3 8564 05 for superfine western
and \$4 2564 40 for common to medium extra
western.

and \$4.25@4 10 for common to medium extra western.

Whisky—market continues in good demandfull prices—sales 1,000 bils at 1276.

Grain—Wheat advanced 1222 \$2 bushel with a moderate supply offering and with a moderate demand for export demand, sales 9,500 bushels winter red western, \$1.15@4.16. Corn—market is only a moderate supply, with an active domand for, export and home consumption;—market has advanced 12 \$2 bushels sales 725,000 bushels at 45@46 for mixed western yellow, 47 aa8 for for western yellow.

Provision—Pork market is Isse active and scarcely so firm; sales 725 bels at \$15.73216 for mess and \$18.50@10.75 for prime.

OINCINNATI, August 2—P. M.

Second Board Stocks dull and easier. Chicago & R. Isl. 40 -Galen & Chicago

CINCINNATI, August 2-P. X.

Consols closed to-day at 89% @ 90 for money Consols closed to-may an constant rate is ind 900090)4 for account. In the discount market the minimum rate is 5% per cent.
American securities have advanced.
Sugar, coffee and rice steady.
Ten and tallow quiet.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF.

WOOLEN Mills (which is now being worn so extensively in the South and Weet), I am now prepared to traish an article of superior quality, which I will

apis diyawiy 2dpst

From select stocks, and mat percision of an experience Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, 504 Main Street, Near Sixth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

a Spring).
riy Red, or Purple Top......ta Raga, or Sweet.

Capitol Drug Store,

THIS celebroted Watering Place will be open for the seception of visitors on the 15th inst.

my29 dtawim J. HUMPHREYS, President.